

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Promises Fewer Strikes
Labor Secretary Cites Laws
Workers Face Responsibility
Heavy Industries Go Ahead
NRA Shadow Gives Warning
O. K. Comes From—Where?

THE United States may expect fewer strikes, lockouts and industrial conflicts in the years just ahead than in the years lately past. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins is authority for this statement of a factor which so largely and intimately affects American industrial life. She bases her prediction on the results of the Wagner Act, which established a national labor relations board, and the recently created special industrial boards in the textile, steel, railroad and coal industries, together with the conciliation services set up in the Department of Labor. Secretary Perkins advances an assuring opinion—She maintains that these new agencies will prove of great profit to employers and the people as well as to labor.

Secretary Perkins takes a highly constructive view of the Wagner Labor Act, which many employers bitterly opposed. She says it means not only a lessening of labor disputes, but provides the means by which the fundamental causes of the conflicts can be intelligently diagnosed and dealt with. The Wagner Act, a separate law providing for the labor relations board, is designed to bring about a better understanding between management and the workers. Madam Perkins tells the American Federation of Labor that the wage-earners have won vast privileges in their rights of free association, safeguarding of their interests, and in social security, but with these comes a vast obligation—Favored American labor must show an increased degree of self-discipline which can be imposed only by itself.

The Department of Labor head is able to point to a considerable improvement in industrial activity, as well as in labor conditions. She provides figures to show widespread improvement in the durable goods industries. These "heavy" manufactures, first to be affected in depressed times and last to show the signs of improvement, are generally regarded as an accurate index of business in general, since their movement is conditioned on the state of consumers' goods and the lesser industrial lines. Specifically, building construction, steel production, automobiles, machinery and machinery tools are moving ahead appreciably—Recovery perhaps seems slower than it is because there is so much ground to be covered.

Secretary Perkins endeavors to show the national convention of A. F. of L. that the responsibilities of workers must be borne in mind by them. The Government has enacted minimum standards for labor, but it cannot, under democratic procedure, force labor to accept its share of responsibility. This acceptance must be voluntary. Although Madam Perkins does not go into the fact, it may be added that many Americans were loath to see the Government make itself a permanent factor in industrial affairs and largely in labor's behalf. Both labor and government owe a duty to the employers and the people—it remains for them to show marked sense of fairness and toleration in seeking new heights in industrial life.

While the wage-earners are being reminded of things in the line of their duty, industrial management also gets a stern call on performance. Major George L. Berry, newly appointed co-ordinator of industrial co-operation, calls on industry's heads voluntarily to engineer needed reforms. The Supreme Court nullified the NRA; the co-ordinator asks industry for voluntary trade agreements that will maintain the gains NRA appeared to make. Major Berry issued letters to 6000 leaders on both sides of the industrial fence, asking how they stand on things he proposes. He warns that if industry and labor take no proper initiative Government will intervene again with more laws. Yet an important fact is to be remembered. Government believed the eclipse of NRA would be followed by a breakdown of wages, hours and standards, and revival of cutthroat competition—but poised industry saw to it that these evils did not come to pass.

The American-English dictionary grows along. The A's and B's are complete, says Sir William Craigie, England's arbiter of words and hero of 30 years' work on the Oxford English Dictionary, as he returns to his compilation task at the University of Chicago. He finds it was in 1820 that American writers boldly set out to achieve a distinct American English. More American than English words have been coined in 50 years. "Whoopie!" comes straight from eighteenth-century exclamatory English. "O.K." goes into the new dictionary as a sound word, but Sir William makes a disconcerting disclosure about it—Strange as it may seem, O.K. was cast in all its classic imperfection in Boston, Mass.

O. K. Originated in Boston, British Lexicographer Says, But Whoopie Is Old English

Sir William Craigie Gives U. S. Credit for Enriching English Vocabulary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Englishmen are quite able to face "O. K." politely, but it is not an idiom to be "hugged to one's breast, don't you know," Sir William Craigie, England's arbiter of words, said a little crisply as he prepared today to get back to his English chair at the University of Chicago and begin his eighth year of work on a dictionary of American English.

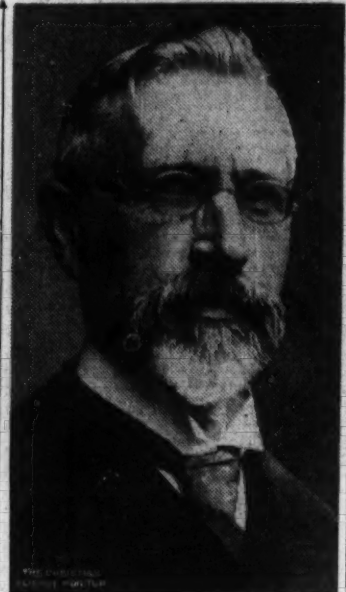
The colloquialism "O.K.," he said, originated in Boston, but "whoopie" comes straight from eighteenth and nineteenth century exclamatory English.

Has His Own Say

For this man of many words fits him at all with Dr. Johnson's definition that "every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to a very few."

Sir William was knighted by King George V for his 30 years' work on the monumental Oxford English Dictionary, and when he says a word does not belong in the lexicon, it does not get into the lexicon.

Now, after eight years back and forth between Albion and its lost colony, he is seasoned indeed to the



Sir William Craigie
Compiler of American-English Dictionary
Returns to United States

kind of queries American ship news men are apt to think up.

Yes, he said, about the American-English dictionary, the A's and B's were ready for the printer and he hoped to finish the rest in less than 10 years. Yes, he does change off from it now and then for that dictionary of Scottish words he has been at work on for 15 years, and which has now reached the D's.

There is no sign that Englishmen will ever substitute the American "elevator" for the English

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Sons of Italy Pageant Plans Bestir Police

Detail to Attend Event on Boston Common on Columbus Day

Boston Today—also sees—Another Hesperus wrecked, but all hands saved—Foley convicted despite two alleged jury bribing attempts—Use of Quoddy power question stir New England—Registry inspectors ordered to check out state cars—Hudson fire truck barred from highways.

Sons of Italy—Plan Boston Common Pageant

On North Hanover Street in Boston's Italian district today there were many echoes of the war in Ethiopia. These echoes this afternoon threatened to spread to peaceful old Boston Common. Members of the Sons of Italy, much interested in Il Duce's manipulations, announced that they will present a Pageant of Columbus on the Common next Saturday noon (Columbus Day). Boston police ordered special reserves to guard against any untoward demonstrations.

"Every effort is being made to avoid feeling between Boston Italians and Negroes," announced Nazzari A. Pocciano, secretary of the Sons of Italy, here today.

He admitted that his organization had distributed a pamphlet setting forth the various aspects involved in the present crisis.

Boston police said today that no incidents of trouble between local Italians and Negroes had been reported to them.

In the meantime the organization of Italian war veterans in Boston continued a house-to-house canvass of Italian-Americans for \$150,000 with which to support the Italian Red Cross. Money was reported to be slow in forthcoming.

A parade of 10,000 Italians in Boston has been planned for next Sunday. It was learned today. Feeling among local Italians runs high in a preponderance favoring Mussolini, observers said.

Hesperus—History Repeats Itself Off Chatham

Like a vessel of glass she stood and lay! the breaker reared!

—Wreck of the Hesperus

The proud Gloucester fishing ship Hesperus, succumbed to the boom today, in Longfellow's poem, was famed in pieces and sank on

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

When Menelik Held the Throne



Before Haile Selassie Became Emperor
This Photograph of the Former Emperor Menelik of Ethiopia, Surrounded by His Courtiers and Attendants, Among Them Is His Great-Nephew, Haile Selassie, the Bearded Youth Standing at the Right Behind Menelik's Shoulder

Old and New Rub Elbows in Ethiopia

This is the thirteenth of a group of descriptive articles by a staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, recently sent to Addis Ababa to cover developments there. Previous articles appeared on Sept. 10, 12, 18, 20, 25, 30, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—Ethiopia is an old empire with a new constitution. Here almost everything is exceedingly ancient or extremely "modern." With the Emperor favoring the new.

The plows here are as old as David, the houses resemble the tents of Abraham. The methods of preparing food are exactly the same as those of Esau. The roads are more primitive than those of Jehu. He couldn't drive furiously here—there are no lemons and there are no cars; because there are no roads. There are no draft animals. A horse wouldn't know a collar from an automobile tire. Ethiopia is a land without wheels. Ancient Egypt had wheels. Babylon had wheels. Assyria had wheels. Even Ezekiel spoke of wheels within wheels. The mentality of a people without wheels must be very, very old-fashioned. One cannot change it at once. So the Emperor is patient.

Primitive Transport

Picture to yourself industry and business in a land without wheels. Boards are carried into Addis Ababa from a sawmill 25 miles away, on the backs of donkeys, one board for each animal. It takes two days to bring in a board and go back for another.

All the fuel for a city of 100,000 inhabitants is brought in on the heads of men. A man can carry more than a donkey. All the grain and flour is brought in on donkeys' backs or on people's heads.

Such methods of work are emblems of what is old in Ethiopia. Other such emblems are slaves, serfs, feudal chiefs, custom barriers in each of the provinces, the farming out of taxes, the leaving of soldiers to prey on the peasants, cruelty to animals and the chaining of criminals. The Emperor and a few persons about him are trying to reform what is harmful in these old habits and although they advance slowly they have brought about more changes in a decade than were previously effected in a century.

Motors and Swallowtails

The most striking of the new things are a constitution, a parliament, automobiles, an emancipation edict, anti-slavery bureaus, schools, dress suits, moving picture houses, an army, a wireless telegraph system, and a few military airplanes.

The new and the old are found side by side. There is an old royal palace, surrounded by triple walls with great gates, through which tribal chieftains ride on gaily panoplied mules surrounded by hosts of retainers and in the center of the court is an enormous shack where the Emperor treats his old-fashioned supporters to raw meat banquets. The hall smells strongly of rancid butter, richly smeared on fuzzy hair, and resounds with the monotonous beating of tom-toms.

But there is also an attractive new palace, surrounded by no forbidding walls, and furnished in a refined manner, where diplomats in frock coats gather to meet the Emperor and his progressive friends.

Haile Selassie must preside at raw meat feasts for his barefooted shield-carrying grantees, adorned with lions' manes, as well as at parties served in soft-colored parloirs to university graduates. He must give due attention both to his old

Banks Block Move of Traders Against Munitions Embargo

Washington Silent Yet On Business Protest but Is Prepared

Apathy of Public Is Greatest Fear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The question whether war profits are more important than world peace or neutrality has been put squarely before the American public by the reaction of trading interests to the President's sweeping measures to isolate American trade from involvement in Europe's war problems.

This was the attitude of American diplomacy and the Roosevelt Administration today as they watched the rising chorus of protest from trading circles afraid that expected profits from sales to Italy may be affected by the President's warning that any transactions with either belligerent should be at the risk of the individual.

Only Shouting in Dark

So far, adverse reaction has come primarily from anonymous shipping and exporting interests in New York. But the prospect is that it may become more general if the effect of the President's stand should be felt throughout the country by cotton, wheat, automobile, copper and oil producing interests.

The New York shipping groups for the moment appear to be determined to continue trading with Italy even though at their own risk. So long as war remains a localized affair in Ethiopia, and the League takes no steps, the attitude will not cause any complications. But the moment the League applies sanctions it may become of major significance.

Much Depends on League

Even if such sanctions are limited to an embargo against the purchase of Italian products, as it is widely expected they will be in the beginning, there still will be no trouble caused by Americans who insist on selling to Italy.

But should the League decide to forbid shipments to Italy of any commodity Americans are interested in selling to that country, and attempt to enforce that prohibition by use of the British Navy, the American public would have to make its decision once and for all.

Informed opinion is inclined to anticipate such an issue. If it arises the Administration, because of the commitments already taken, will be forced to refuse to protest against interference with American trade to Italy. The injured exporters will undoubtedly protest such refusal to insist on so-called "neutral trading rights."

Administration Not Bluffing

Official quarters are declining to discuss the problem publicly at the moment, but Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, indicated today that if he receives any formal protests from exporting interests he may "have something to say."

Behind this official reserve is strong intimation that the Administration

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Loans to Finance Goods Under Ban Are Denied in New York

Cash Basis Sales Are Not Bothered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—New York's big banks and foreign traders are today split wide open over President Roosevelt's order placing an embargo on war material to Italy and Ethiopia, with the banks standing firmly back of the ban and shippers protesting energetically against it as a distinct hindrance to commerce and economic recovery.

The bankers hold that the order must be obeyed on goods manufactured or sold under credits supplied by them—in a word, that none of their money be used to supply goods to the belligerents which come within the President's proclamation.

Affects Italy Most

This proclamation was seen here as having wider import than was generally realized, since it provides that "transactions of any character with either of the belligerents" are done at the shippers' own risk. This affects chiefly Italy and trade with Italy, since commerce between the United States and Ethiopia is negligible and the Ethiopians have no vessels.

While neither bankers nor shippers would consent to be quoted, the views held in these quarters were freely discussed "off the record." Representative bankers held that every precaution should and would be taken to comply with the regulations.

Three Reasons Given

The reason given was threefold: First, to comply with executive orders and acts of Congress; second, to protect themselves and their depositors, and third, to protect their foreign correspondents from loss.

With these aims in view, they have attacked valiantly their credit agreements, providing that these credits are void if they are used for the purchase of goods which come within the scope of the contraband list as it stands at the time the credits are made. It provides further that the credit shall become null and void if the goods purchased under it become contraband before the credit is liquidated.

Look Also to Future

Thus the bankers are not only backing the embargo contraband list, refusing credits for such goods, they are bringing within the scope of their waiver goods which may become contraband in the future.

The President's order is, it was learned, being applied only to the goods listed by him as contraband, no other shipments being affected.

Thus, it was stressed, ordinary trade between the United States and Italy is going ahead as usual, without hindrance. This applies to everything Italy buys in the United States outside of the war material listed by the President.

No Serious Loss Yet

The result has been that the loss to American trade has been negligible. Only in the event the embargo should become general in its scope would American foreign traders be face-to-face with a serious situation, it was added. In that event, industry generally here would be concerned.

This, in turn, would call for a clearer definition of control over industry by bankers than was ever had before. Today banking and manufacturing are closely allied, with the banks usually in control. Whether this control would be strong enough to dictate policies of manufacturing with regard to foreign trade is something that no responsible industrialist or banker here would discuss today.

Balk Only at Credit

They were content to let things stand as they are, and if shippers are in a position to finance sales without bank credits, the bankers indicated they would take no steps to try to halt them.

Shippers hold that the embargo order is going to result in a heavy decrease in Italian trade with the United States. It was recalled that Italy established special quotas several months ago and set up a severe control of exchange.

Permits to use Italian exchange for the purchase of foreign goods was granted only for the importation into Italy of necessities. Sales of these necessities continue to be made, but on a cash basis.

Cash Sales to Continue

These cash sales will continue to be made, with the buyer arranging for shipments, it was declared. Thus if Italy wants to buy goods here, they are ready for sale at the buyer's risk of transportation, it was indicated.

The protest of foreign traders against the federal neutrality move was seen by international lawyers and peace organizations as having implications far beyond what appeared on the surface, as bringing to the fore again the traditional freedom of the seas policy of the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

New NRA Hinges On Outcome Of Voluntary Codes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Accompanied by a repeated threat of a new NRA if American industry fails to engineer its own reform, Maj. George L. Berry, newly appointed co-ordinator of industrial co-operation, today started the machinery running for the trial effort at voluntary trade agreements as a substitute method of maintaining the gains of the NRA.

Having completed preliminary organizing matters, he sent out 6000 letters to businessmen, industrialists, labor-union officials and former code executives suggesting that conferences looking toward voluntary agreements might prove constructive and asking each one whether he is willing to take part in such a conference. If the answer is, in the affirmative, a date will be designated.

Will They Co-operate?

The letter explained again that it is the Administration's purpose to provide industry and labor with an opportunity during the present adjournment of Congress to see what they can do on a voluntary co-operative basis toward the maintenance of business and labor standards. It implied the same warning already enunciated several times that if the voluntary effort fails the President will recommend to the next Congress legislation resurrecting the old NRA system on a permanent basis.

At the same time the experiment is being made, the letter also points out, statistical analysis of the result of code elimination will be carried on. In other words, the Administration is giving industry and labor its chance, but watching every move and weighing every step with a view toward possible future legislation.

The NRA doctrine still has strong support in some administration quarters where any breakdown of the voluntary system will be immediately hailed with a chorus of "I told you so's."

Critics Disappointed

Such quarters experienced keen disappointment when their dire predictions of what would happen if the Supreme Court ruled out NRA failed to materialize. They foresaw a complete breakdown of wage and hour standards, a return to an orgy of cutthroat competition, revival of sweatshops and child labor. They rather hope, even now, that their predictions will come true.

In the meantime, both Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee, the original framers of the NRA, are under instructions from the President to watch the progress of the voluntary experiment. The President also told them to consider possible future legislation to preserve permanently to the nation such social and economic advantages as were gained through previous emergency legislation.

Voluntary Agreements

A few industrial groups have already undertaken to obtain the voluntary trade agreements. The general appeal coincided with the receipt at NRA headquarters from the Federal Trade Commission of labor provisions for voluntary agreements proposed by the following industries: wholesale tobacco, asbestos manufacturing, asphalt roofing and shingling, solid braid cord, ladies handbag, fertilizer.

These industries already have submitted complete drafts of agreements to the trade commission. Under the order establishing the office of co-ordinator of industrial co-operation, the labor sections of such drafts are referred to the present NRA organization for approval.

Laval Demands \$879,000,000 In New Munitions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Despite recent efforts to reduce the budget, Premier Pierre Laval's Government is now asking 13,329,000,000 francs (about \$879,000,000) for additional munitions. This is an increase of more than 2,041,000,000 francs above the expenditures estimated for the current year.

Marcel Reginier, Minister of Finance, has also revealed that tax collections are lower than expected and that the Government has already issued within 800,000,000 francs of the 15,000,000,000 franc bonds. The situation is admittedly "delicate."

Behind recent economic, financial and political developments in

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus
Wednesday, Oct. 9

Memel—Lithuanians Fail to Gain Seat

KAUNAS, Lithuania (P)—Lithuania's hopes of gaining an additional seat in the Memel Assembly—where it now holds four to the Germans' 25—waned today.

The count to date of the Sept. 29 election revealed that the 122 Lithuanian candidates have obtained 262,812 votes. It is expected they will reach 300,000 which will do no more than maintain the Lithuanian status quo in the Landtag.

Hauptmann—Conviction Upheld

TRENTON, N. J. (P)—The highest court in New Jersey—the Court of Errors and Appeals—today unanimously upheld the death sentence conviction of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the kidnaping-murder of young Charles August Lindbergh Jr.

The judges give their reasons: Page 3.

Italo-Ethiopian—Assembly Plans Wide Sanctions

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

The League:

Geneva.—Austria and Hungary refused to support sanctions against Italy today, in the League Assembly session. This move will not halt the course of the League toward Covenant penalties. Neither will obstruction from Switzerland, Albania or Germany, on the grounds that trade or neutrality would be jeopardized. The Assembly Steering Committee had prepared for this contingency. Any member nation refusing to support the steps taken under the Covenant, will simply be dropped from the list—and presumably allowed to trade with Italy as usual.

No machinery is provided for compelling a nation to join the sanctions, except the Covenant pledge of that nation.

The administrative arm of the League in co-ordinating the sanctions, is to be a joint commission of both Council and Assembly. This commission, if appointed according to plan, will report to the Council or Assembly as the need arises.

The War:

Italian Front.—A strong column of the second army corps was last reported 9 miles from Aksum, the "holy city of Ethiopia," just west of Adowa. Capture of this city, momentarily expected, will consolidate the present right wing. The left has already been brought into position by the taking of Edagahamus, southeast of Adigrat, yesterday. Italian officials reported heavy fighting at Edagahamus.

With these objectives reached, the Italian army will occupy an area approximately 60 miles square on the northern front.

Gen. Ruggiero Santini, commanding the Adigrat area, told the Associated Press correspondent:

"When we have Ethiopia, there will never be another Italian who needs to emigrate to America."

Ethiopian Front.—"Try and find the front," challenged the unperturbed Ethiopian officials today. It was noted that Italian planes had scoured the mountain sides in vain, on a hunt for Ethiopian troop concentrations.

Paris.—French officials said that any bombing of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railroad would not involve France. The railroad, though French operated, is to be regarded as private property. Moreover, a railroad bombing on Ethiopian soil would not violate French sovereignty.

Rome.—Italy today admitted that the Ethiopian Chargé d'Affaires had been recalled by his Government. Thus the presence of diplomatic friendship of the first six days of the war was ended. Italy protested to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The ninth installment in this series of 54 daily articles, written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Albert F. Gilmore, will be found on

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Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1935

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Geneva that its Ethiopian Minister had not used his radio facilities to foment insurrection, as Emperor Haile Selassie had charged.

Economic effect of sanctions: Page 9.

British Labor—Leader Wants Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—With George Lansbury resigned as commander-in-chief of the British Labor Party, deputy leader Maj. Clement R. Attlee has been chosen to succeed him for the time being. Major Attlee will take over the period until seats in Parliament can be found for Herbert Morrison and Ernest Bevin, the two outstanding figures of the party.

Mr. Lansbury had opposed League military sanctions, even as a last resort, on the grounds of his "Christian pacifism." The main body of the party in two years has swung from the Lansbury position over to a willingness to back League military force—"if necessary."

The Cabinet was yesterday asked by Major Attlee to summon Parliament at once, earlier than planned. Labor wishes to be informed of the Cabinet's foreign policy, and to influence it where possible toward stiffening the League sanctions.

Not much attention is being paid by the Government to the Conservative move for an immediate general election. The move was branded by Herbert Morrison as an unworthy effort to capitalize on the foreign crisis, and the consequent recognized need for domestic stability.

Royalty—In Line for British Succession

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—A son was born to the Duchess of Kent today—and became the seventh in line of succession to the British throne. News was at once telephoned to the King and Queen at Sandringham, who can now number three grandsons. The Duchess of Kent is the former Princess Marina of Greece, who was married to the King's youngest son last year.

Milk—Illinois Governor Warns Strikers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO—Governor Horner today appeared ready to invoke martial law in the Chicago district if needed, to stop sabotage in connection with the farmers' milk strike. "I will go just as far as is necessary," he said, "and will use every instrumentality of the State if the situation warrants."

Even as he spoke, the need for military intervention seemed to be abating. Striking farmers in meeting at Elgin, Ill., promised to refrain from violence, though rejecting a 30-day truce with arbitration as the Governor proposed. The farmers instead voted a new organization to supplant their Pure Milk Association, which had compromised with the dealers.

Also on the Labor Front

New York.—The strike of Mackay Radio operators was ended today with no concessions to the workers. Mackay officials claimed the union did not represent the workers. Union leaders said the men returned to work rather than let strike breakers take their jobs. The strike of marine radio operators continues.

Yugoslavia—Croats Demand More Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—The anniversary of King Alexander's assassination, today, finds Yugoslavia in the same toils of dictatorship and factional warfare that the Alexander policies created. Recent promises of a more liberal regime, with more regional government for the Croats, have thus far fizzled out. The Serbs and their allied factions still sit on the lid, and the Croats call in vain for free elections and more representation in the Government.

Student—Visits Mexico on Air Tour

MEXICO, D. F. (AP).—Frank Kurtz, young California student flier, landed at central airport here yesterday completing a flight from Riverside, Calif. He plans to remain here about a month, flying from Mexico to Washington and Ottawa before returning home.

Appropriation—Declined by Cutting's Mother

WASHINGTON (AP).—The mother of the late Senator Bronson M. Cutting (D), New Mexico, has advised Vice-President Garner she would "not be justified" in accepting the \$10,000 appropriation ordinarily made by the Senate to next of kin of deceased Senators. Senator Cutting was killed in an airplane crash last May, while en route to Washington from his New Mexico home.

"I feel that in view of the circumstances in which I find myself, I would not be justified in accepting such an appropriation from the taxpayers' money," she said.

Germany—American Trade Treaty Renewed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN—The German-American trade treaty has been renewed, the Foreign Office announced yesterday, with changes that will work distinct benefit to Germany. The most-favored-nation clause was omitted, at German request. The renewed treaty will go into effect on Oct. 13, with Germany free to cut down on its purchases of American goods.

It had been announced in September, from Washington, that the United States would withhold the benefits of its reciprocal trade treaties from Germany when the old treaty expired. The impression was given that the United States was disciplining Germany for its unequal treatment of American creditors.

That impression was unjustified, it is here considered. Germany took the initiative in cancelling the most-favored-nation clause which brought the changed American customs policy. Germany buys more from the United States than it sells there, and wishes to balance this trade. It is now in a strategic position to put clamps on American trade, and such action is forecast for the near future.

LaGuardia—Orders Politics Out of Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Mayor LaGuardia's election-time insistence on divorcing city jobs and party offices still holds good. He reiterated today his flat edict to all the commissioners, deputies and other of his \$545,000,000 administration "to sever immediately all connections with county, state and national committees," of all political parties.

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36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
The oldest Co-operative Bank
Office in New England

Last Red Cedar in U. S.
Lumbermen say the only remain-
ing forest of virgin red cedar in the
United States stands near Lebanon,
Tenn.

**Tieup of Water Front
Ends in San Francisco**
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9 (AP).—
The San Francisco water front took
on new activity yesterday as long-
shoremen lifted the ban on working
cargo aboard British Columbia ships.

**WOMEN'S
DRESSES**
For Important
Occasions . . .
With emphasis on the youthful angle
Dresses of the season's richest fabrics. Made
of only fine things are made. Twenty-nine
dollars to over a hundred. . . .
Second Floor

**WOMEN'S
DRESSES**
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Second Floor

A Woman in the News



Mrs. Edna Woolman Chase

Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

FOR 21 years Edna Woolman

Chase has been close to the

hearts of American, English

and French women; as close as is

inevitable when one is editor of their

leading magazine of fashion. And a

few days ago the French Govern-

ment signaled its notice of her

services in providing women at large

with chic and distinction, in the

guise of beautiful clothes and news

of changing haute couture, by mak-

ing Mrs. Chase a member of the

Légion d'Honneur.

Longer ago than she will take

credit, Mrs. Chase got a job on

Vogue. It was a conspicuously minor

job, but through it she discovered

that she liked the business of pub-

lishing, in which she thought she

detected provocations to substan-

tial creative effort. The late Arthur

Turnure was editor of Vogue then.

She turned up quietly at the en-

thusiasm of his employee, and gave

her chances to develop them.

After a while there came cir-

cumstances in which it seemed clear

the magazine would change hands;

and it did, and Condé Nast be-

came owner and publisher. And when

he was looking around at the hu-

man part of his new property, his

eye fell on Mrs. Chase and he de-

cided that she went with the

property in the ways of editorial

skill, and he made her managing

editor.

The war years came, and it was

hard business indeed for a ma-

gazine dedicated pre-eminently to

fashion and its ramifications to

keep on an even keel, for people

were saying that, with the world

turned upside down by grave

events, it was no time for women

to be thinking of such foolishness

as pretty clothes. But the editors

of all such magazines took the view,

on the contrary, that it was a time

when all the aids that could be

found to morale were needed, and

that nice clothes, and good taste,

and the accessories which would

help to ease the strains of life, were

very good means indeed for that

purpose. So Mrs. Chase grew buster,

and more showed in her job, and be-

came editor in chief of Vogue, and

it prospered afresh under the new

impulse to her own creative en-

thusiasm.

When the time came that Lon-

don and Paris deserved London and

Paris editions of Vogue it was Mrs.

Chase who blocked them out and

shaped them to a skillful pattern.

And time passed and the three

Vogues matured and grew beautiful

under the guidance of the woman

who had worked on the American

Vogue in such a thoroughly minor

capacity at first.

It is a nice means the French Gov-

ernment has at its disposal for giv-

ing recognition to women as well as

men in important, creative posts in

the world, and Mrs. Chase, who, in

private life is Mrs. Richard New-
ton of Oyster Bay, L. I., and whose
daughter, Iika Chase, is well known
on the stage, joins the company of
American women in the Légion
d'Honneur which includes Anne
Morgan and Amelia Earhart.

British Curb Tribal Fights In East Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERBERA, Brit. Somaliland—

Inter-tribal fights and cattle raids

on the Ethiopian-Somaliland bor-

ders—where the interests of Brit-

ain, France, Italy and Ethiopia

meet can be peacefully checked, ac-

ording to the latest report made by

the British Colonial Office upon

British Somaliland.

"In recent years," the report de-

clares, "conditions have been peace-

ful with the exception of inter-tribal

raids both in the Protectorate

and outside its borders. As indul-

gence in these is a hereditary pastime

of all Somalis they need not be

taken seriously, as they can be

checked, by extension of adminis-

tration."

The report declares that there has

been no "serious" tribal fighting on

the Somaliland borders since the

campaigns against Mohammed bin

Abdullah Hassan, known as "the

Mad Mullah," who, after fleeing into

Italian territory and seeking pro-

tection, commenced further aggres-

sive action against tribes under

British protection in 1928. Fighting

continued from 1928 to 1930 when

the "Mad Mullah's" troops were scat-

tered, and all his forts taken, after

a combined air and land attack.

The report also reveals that Brit-

ain is making intensive efforts to cut

out foreign competition for the small

market offered by British Somal-

land. Until the end of 1934 the mar-

ket for gray sheeting was held com-

pletely by Japan and Russia. The

1934 figures show that England im-

ported only 1800 yards of gray sheet-

ing, to Russia's 8000 and Japan's

550,000 yards. In 1933 Japan and

Russia had imported the entire stock

used by Somaliland.

This is the most important im-

port trade and now a system of im-

port quotas for textile goods other

than those of British manufacture is

in working order.

The export trade of British Somal-

land consists mainly in skins, a trade

that has been growing steadily since

1930. Over 1,845,000 skins were ex-

ported in 1934.

The position of Somaliland is

lucidly summed up in a laconic pas-

sage in the report which, under the

heading "Wages and Cost of Living,"

reads:

"THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and hol-

idays at The Christian Science Publish-

ing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Subscription price, payable in advance,

per annum:—Five copies, \$2.00; one

month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.50; six

months, \$4.50; one year, \$8.00; one

month, 50 cents; three months, \$1.25; six

months, \$2.25; one year, \$4.00. Single

copies, 5 cents. In Canada, \$2.50 per

annum. Entered as second class matter

Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., acceptance

for mailing at a special rate of postage

provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3,

New World for Labor Seen in Social Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 9.—A new world for labor has been set up by recently enacted social and labor legislation, and it is up to labor to understand these new laws as well as their implications, Spencer Miller Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, told the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here today.

The whole new pattern of social and labor legislation has set up a new series of obligations upon the part of labor, not only to understand these new laws, but to understand the deeper implications of this extension of governmental interference in the whole realm of our economic and industrial life, he declared.

One Major Issue
"Beneath this whole legislative program," Mr. Miller continued, "there is one supreme issue. It is not winning the pump by public works, or personalities, nor the invisible money power, nor the implied powers of the Constitution. It is the issue of bigness. American economy operated at full capacity might provide a decent standard of life for every family in the country."

"We who live in America must attempt to industrialize America. We need to lift our sights to encompass this broad view of an America which is continental in its proportions, whose productive capacities, with a properly integrated economic system, provide a life of abundance for all."

Mr. Miller called for a program involving 100 per cent production, which would, he declared, result in expanded consumer demand, the raising of wage standards and the establishing of an equilibrium.

Referring to the place of the United States in a worldwide economy, Mr. Miller asserted that "America cannot stay big without assuming its rightful part in a worldwide economy."

Can We Stay Out?

"However we seek to preserve our rights as neutrals," he said, "it seems to me inevitable that America cannot remain outside of the councils of nations when the issues of imperialism are at stake."

AN AMERICAN SHIP TO EUROPE
EVERY WED. AT NOON
To Cohn, Plymouth, Havre, Hamburg
res. HARDING, Oct. 16; Nov. 13; Jan. 8
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23; Nov. 20; Dec. 14
res. ROOSEVELT, Oct. 30; Dec. 26
MANHATTAN, Nov. 6; Dec. 3; Jan. 3
Special Holiday Sailings Sat., Thurs., Tues., Fri.
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BROOKS ENGLISH SHOES

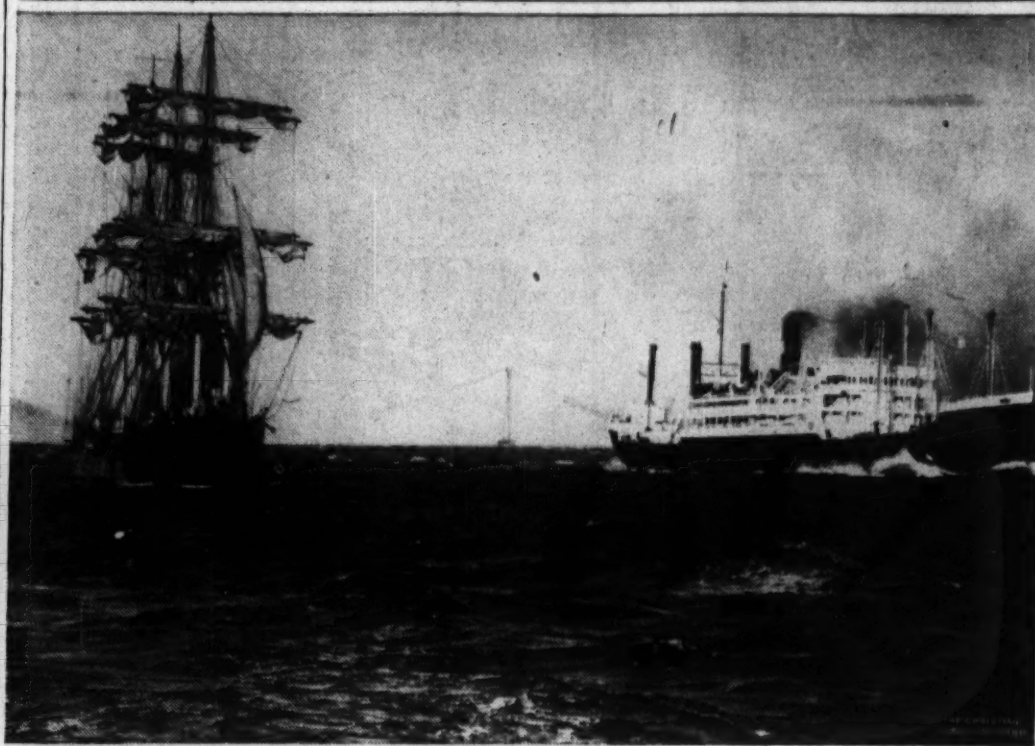
Their individual English lasts give them great distinction...the superiority of their choice leathers is perceptible even at a glance...but the most amazing of all their characteristics is their wearing quality. With the shape permanently built in...and with leathers and workmanship that last for the life of the shoe...they literally wear for years. Soling and re-soling merely reveal that they actually improve with age.

Brooks English Shoes . . . \$14 to \$23
Domestic Shoes . . . \$10 to \$18

EXCLUSIVE AMERICAN AGENTS FOR PEAL & CO. OF LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
NEW YORK - BOSTON
MADISON AVENUE CORNER FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NUMBER ONE WALL STREET - NEW YORK
NEWBURY COR. BERKLEY STREET - BOSTON

Last Voyage



Steam Salutes Sail
Dollar Lineer President Monroe Salutes the Full-Rigged Ship Star of Zealand, Bound for the Scrap Heap

The windjammer, just through San Francisco's Golden Gate for her last sail to destruction in a Japanese junk yard, was being hailed by the President Monroe when this photograph was taken. In the background can be seen one of the towers to support the Golden Gate Bridge, which is announced to be the world's longest suspension-span bridge. Few old-time square-rigged ships are left in the world today.

More Attention From PWA to Road Lighting Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 9.—Failure to allot any of the huge PWA funds that are being spent for highway construction to the lighting of these highways was looked upon by several engineers at the Illuminating Engineering Society Convention here as "ironic and shortsighted." No one factor, in their estimation, would contribute more to safety on the highways in view of the great percentage of accidents after dark.

These lighting experts have contributed much in the recent development of the sodium vapor lamp, a light which is especially adapted to use on highways. According to Oscar P. Cleaver, engineer for the Westinghouse Lamp Company, this lamp has now passed the experimental stage and is ready to provide economical and effective highway lighting. It produces light by sending an electrical charge through a metallic vapor, he explained, serving at a high degree of efficiency, giving an even non-glare light over long stretches.

"It seems a bit ironic to us in the lighting industry that a civilization so advanced as we in America profess to be, should spend vast sums for highway improvement, yet make no provision for safer driving," stated Mr. Cleaver. He pointed out that only about 20,000 of the 266,000 miles of surfaced highways in this country really need night lighting and this could be provided for at an annual cost less than half of that of the loss to the public in the costs of nighttime mishaps.

Dudley M. Diggs, illuminating engineer for the General Electric Company, confirmed Mr. Cleaver's views on the subject of highway lighting. He brought out too that the sodium light makes a softer light and is a very efficient unit for highway purposes.

The high intensity mercury vapor lamp has not proved as good as the sodium light for highways, Mr. Cleaver brought out, but has proved very satisfactory as a street light. It has shown excellent results for other purposes, one uniquely successful application being at a flower show where for the first time in history a desert cactus bloomed under light. At this show too it intensified certain colors and proved interesting and attention getting, Mr. Cleaver stated.

In their joint paper on school lighting Joseph Fleischer, Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, and A. J. Hoffman, Chicago Board of Education Electrical Engineer, brought out that not enough consideration has been given to lighting problems in most of the schools of the country in spite of the fact that sight is just as vital as any of the health matters that are given so much emphasis by school authorities.

Social Security Act Signed in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 9 (AP)—The Wisconsin social security act, setting up a new plan of administering state-financed pensions was signed yesterday by Governor La Follette. The counties will administer the payment of pensions, with supervision by a State Pension Board of three members. After the act becomes law with official publication tomorrow, county judges can start granting old age pension applications, toward which the State will contribute \$2,500,000.

The age limit of 65 years is fixed, but the amount the pensioner will receive will be determined by the administrators after his needs have been analyzed.

Pennsylvania Librarians Seek to Outdo Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—That appointments to the Pennsylvania State Library should be made without political considerations was demanded in resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Library Association, meeting at Wernersville on Oct. 4.

The resolutions are the subject of state-wide comment since they constitute the first attack upon the Earle administration's management of the Department of Public Instruction. Copies of the resolutions were sent to Governor Earle.

Every Argument In Hauptmann Plea Rejected by Court

Copyright 1935 by The Associated Press
TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9.—New Jersey's highest court condemned Bruno Richard Hauptmann today to the electric chair.

By unanimous decision, 13 members of the Court of Errors and Appeals upheld the Bronx carpenter's conviction by a Flemington jury last Feb. 13 for the murder of little Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., March 1, 1932.

One by one in a tense courtroom they said "No" to the arguments which Hauptmann's counsel had urged in making their appeal last June 20.

To the charge that Attorney General David T. Wilentz had gone far beyond his privilege in exhorting Hauptmann during the final summing up, the high court held that no ground for review was created especially "in the absence of objection" at the time by Hauptmann's counsel.

Wilentz Vindicated
The court held also that Hauptmann had not been improperly treated in Wilentz's cross-examination "in the absence of objection." The Hauptmann counsel's contention that the state changed its theory of how the crime was committed between the opening and closing of the trial is no reason for reversing the lower court, the decision stated.

The decision was read by Justice Charles W. Parker.

As to the argument that Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, who presided at the Flemington trial, was unfair in his charge, the high court said: "It is always the right, and often the duty, of a trial judge to comment on the evidence and give the jury his impressions of its weight and value."

Evidence Upheld
As to the claim that the evidence was insufficient to prove the commission of a burglary, the court held that the stealing of a child and its nightdress constituted sufficient evidence.

Three courses, none of them affording any great hope for the Bronx carpenter, are now open to his attorneys.

1. An appeal to the board of pardons, which could commute his sentence to life imprisonment. (Such appeals are rarely granted.)

2. An appeal for a new trial on the grounds that new evidence has been discovered since the first trial. (One of Hauptmann's lawyers said recently that such new evidence had been found.)

3. Appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In taking up point by point the defense arguments, the high court held, among other things, that the admission in evidence of the ladder—vigorously opposed by Hauptmann's counsel at the time—was proper.

The ladder was an important part

of the State's case against Hauptmann. It was found near the Lindbergh home and was used, the State charged, in the kidnapping. An expert testified that wood that went into its construction came from Hauptmann's home in the Bronx.

The court stated also that the regular presence in court of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was no reason for it to reverse the conviction. It overruled the contention that the trial was a "circus."

The opinion continued: "Our conclusion is that the verdict is . . . one to which the evidence inescapably led . . . from three different and in the main unrelated sources the proofs point unerringly to guilt, viz: (a) Possession and use of the ransom money; (b) the handwriting of the ransom notes; and (c) the wood used in the construction of the ladder."

Williamsburg Gets Station
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8.—Williamsburg's new railroad station, of colonial design, has been officially opened. No formal program was held, the Chesapeake & Ohio local offices closing shop last Thursday night at the old location and opening for business Friday in the new location.

Smartness Plus
Slim lines—graceful cut—new details! But so much more than that! A scientific foot-fitting that chooses from four great makes of shoes the exact style best suited to your individual foot needs! So comfortable you seem to be walking on air instead of city pavements!

Modest . . . Camillever . . .
Telesse . . . Arch Relief . . .

\$6.50 to \$10

Parmelee
Shoe Shops

BOSTON—109 Newbury St. (at Clarendon)
BOSTON—46 Temple Place (4th floor)
HARTFORD—289 Trumbull St. (Cor. Church)
PHILADELPHIA—113 S. 13th St. (off Chestnut)
ROCHESTER—86 East Ave. (opp. Chestnut)
SYRACUSE—432 South Warren St.
WASHINGTON—1319 F St., N. W. (2nd fl.)

The ladder was an important part

'Mark Twain' Zephyr Tested Over Pennsylvania Tracks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Another streamlined Zephyr train, delivered to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, slid out on its first trip from Broad Street station yesterday.

Named after Mark Twain, it is the fourth train of its type to be built by the Budd concern for the C. & Q.

On this occasion the Zephyr carried a number of business leaders from Broad Street to New York on the Pennsylvania tracks, over which pass 46 high-speed electric passenger trains, eastbound, each day. Generating its own electric power with Diesel engines, the Mark Twain equaled their speed with ease.

After the New York trip, the train was scheduled for various other demonstration runs, going next by the Lehigh Valley line to Bethlehem, Penna.

The name of Mark Twain was chosen because the new Zephyr will be operated between St. Louis, Mo., and Burlington, Iowa, passing through Hannibal, Mo., the boyhood home of Clemens, whose hundredth anniversary is to be celebrated next month.

One of the four lightweight, stainless steel cars bears the name Tom Sawyer, in large, black, modernistic letters. Another is called the Huckleberry Finn. Atop the latter two shiny copper antenna wires stand out in contrast to the prevailing silver finish.

The Mark Twain is an almost

Salt air
seasons
Autumn
AT
**CHALFONTE
HADDON
HALL**

The tang of October and the smell of the sea make this an enviable time to be at these genial Boardwalk hotels. Golf. Horseback riding on the beach. Ocean Decks. Christian Science church in our block.

\$7 up at Chalfonte, \$8 up at Haddon Hall, single, American Plan. \$5 up at Haddon Hall, single, European Plan. Special weekly rates.

Leads and Lippincott Company
ATLANTIC CITY

WOMEN LIKE THE
Sporting
THING!



Scott Fashions
Inspired By Our
Style Offices in
• PARIS
• LONDON
• NEW YORK

16⁷⁵

SCOTT ANNIVERSARY
VALUES IN WOMEN'S
SOFT FLEECE COATS,
WARMLY INTERLINED

REGULAR SIZES AND SIZES FOR THE
"FORGOTTEN WOMAN" UP TO 52;
ALSO IN HALF SIZES 10½ TO 24½

Many Styles in These Practical Coats
—\$16.75 to \$39.75 and Up

Do YOU
Know?
—that the famous SCOTT UNIQUE PAYMENT CLUB permits a pleasant, friendly arrangement by which you can wear your clothes while making the small weekly or monthly payments. No extra or carrying charges.

Scott Furriers
New England
Stores in
• BOSTON
• PROVIDENCE
• HARTFORD
• PORTLAND

THE NEW
New England's Largest Fur Establishment
SCOTT
Furriers
WINTER ST. BOSTON
AT THE SIGN OF THE CLIMBING LEONARD

Look for Red Band

BEARDSLEY'S SHREDDED CODFISH

From this One Package . . . these TWO TASTY DISHES

SHREDDED Codfish in Green Peppers

SHREDDED Codfish Balls

Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish is economical to use because it contains no waste. In cooking, it absorbs moisture and makes generous servings. You will like its delicious, tangy flavor in codfish balls and other quickly-made dishes. Write for free recipe booklet.

At your favorite grocery and delicatessen stores

BEARDSLEY'S SHREDDED CODFISH

Trade Mark

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS

EST. 1857

Makers of Prepared Mustard, Grade A Peanut Butter and other Food Products

Newark, New Jersey Export, Maine

New Hampshire Taking Steps To Attack Juvenile Delinquency From Every Community in State

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 9.—Completion today of the most comprehensive study of youth problems ever undertaken in this State finds New Hampshire ready to train its youth in the attack on juvenile delinquency which has increased 40 per cent here within three years.

Started more than one year ago by the Bureau of Juvenile Delinquency at the University of New Hampshire, the youth survey is published as a direct reply to President Roosevelt's recent demand for a nationwide attack on the causes of crime.

Early Work Planned
But the New Hampshire study goes a step farther than President Roosevelt's youth movement which devotes attention only to the problems of youngsters between the ages of 16 and 25. The University Bureau has concentrated on "getting in the work of youth rehabilitation before the seeds of crime have had time to germinate."

Working on this theory, Prof. A. N. French, in charge of the survey, believes that the Bureau had traced the crime trail with sufficient clarity to impress legislators with the need for setting up an entirely new foundation for the State's system of crime detection and prevention.

In a nutshell, the Bureau would have each community organize and co-ordinate its civil and governmental agencies for independent and community attacks upon the sources of crime "inherent in the communities."

Co-ordinating Council
The fundamental weapon would be a co-ordinating council to regulate such agencies as the Y. M. C. A., the schools, Big Brother clubs, Boy Scouts, churches, law enforcement agencies and social groups for a single, united drive to prevent crimes that ultimately cost the State millions of dollars to remedy. This use of existing agencies would permit the program to be launched at comparatively small cost.

The Bureau in its survey divided juvenile delinquency into two divisions, namely, "asset" and "liability" children. "Asset" children were those being brought up under poor environments, who could be kept straight by community facilities such as gymnasiums and attention to individual and group guidance. The "liability" children, only 2 per

cent of the whole, were those who must be corrected through probation and the juvenile courts.

Inadequate Statistics
At every turn, the Bureau of Juvenile Research was met with inadequate crime statistics. There was no statewide system of reporting youth cases. Judges handling juvenile cases were found to be inadequately responsible for the rehabilitation of youth under the existing system, were paid an average annual salary of \$166.44 in 18 towns surveyed.

Although the Bureau held that probation was not thoroughly tested in the State as a means of helping delinquents to become useful citizens, it was felt that many cases went on probation because it cost more to send youths to industrial schools.

The Bureau set \$766 as the annual cost for each of the 149 inmates of the industrial delinquents' school at Manchester.

Training of Judges
It was found that judges were not properly trained to handle juvenile cases and that some youths in the industrial schools could have been put on probation for the purposes of rehabilitation. One judge actually was found with the prejudicial attitude that all cases of youth delinquency were incorrigible.

"These problems," declared Professor French, "call for co-operation, sympathetic understanding of youth and the social-mindedness of the whole community. The development of an improved social order is our primary aim. That means we must think in terms of 20 to 25 years. We have the plan. The next thing is to set the co-ordination machinery in motion."

New Law to Require Inspection of Autos Urged in California

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Compulsory motor vehicle inspection as a municipal or State requirement has been recommended by Police Judge Clarence F. Terry as a measure "to decrease the unbelievable amount of traffic accidents which occur annually."

According to Judge Terry's plan, every motor vehicle must be inspected twice a year. If approved, a sticker certificate would be placed on the windshield of the automobile.

Judge Terry estimated the annual property loss from accidents throughout the nation at more than \$2,500,000,000 or \$300,000 per hour. "Every car in operation on the highway today is in some respect faulty mechanically," Judge Terry contends. "These faults contribute more than their share toward causes of traffic accidents."

Ultimate goal of such a system would be statewide inspection, the Judge said.

Mothercraft Urged As Training For Care of Children

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Believing that the profession of parenthood requires preparation as careful as that for any other great profession, Mrs. John H. Robertson of this city, chairman of junior membership for the California Federation of Women's Clubs, is introducing to the members of the State the study of "mothercraft."

The work, Mrs. Robertson explained, is a course of study in child care and is being prompted by the department of education of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Its object is to help the next generation mothers blessed with a genuine love of their duties and guided by a trained intelligence as well as right practices.

Mrs. Robertson also suggested that the juniors emphasize the study of international and current affairs as an adjunct to the large classes of women studying political science.

"The future of the nation soon will be in your hands," she told the young women, "and who knows but there may be among you a Joan of Arc who will lead the way?"

Hurley in Washington On Post Office Status

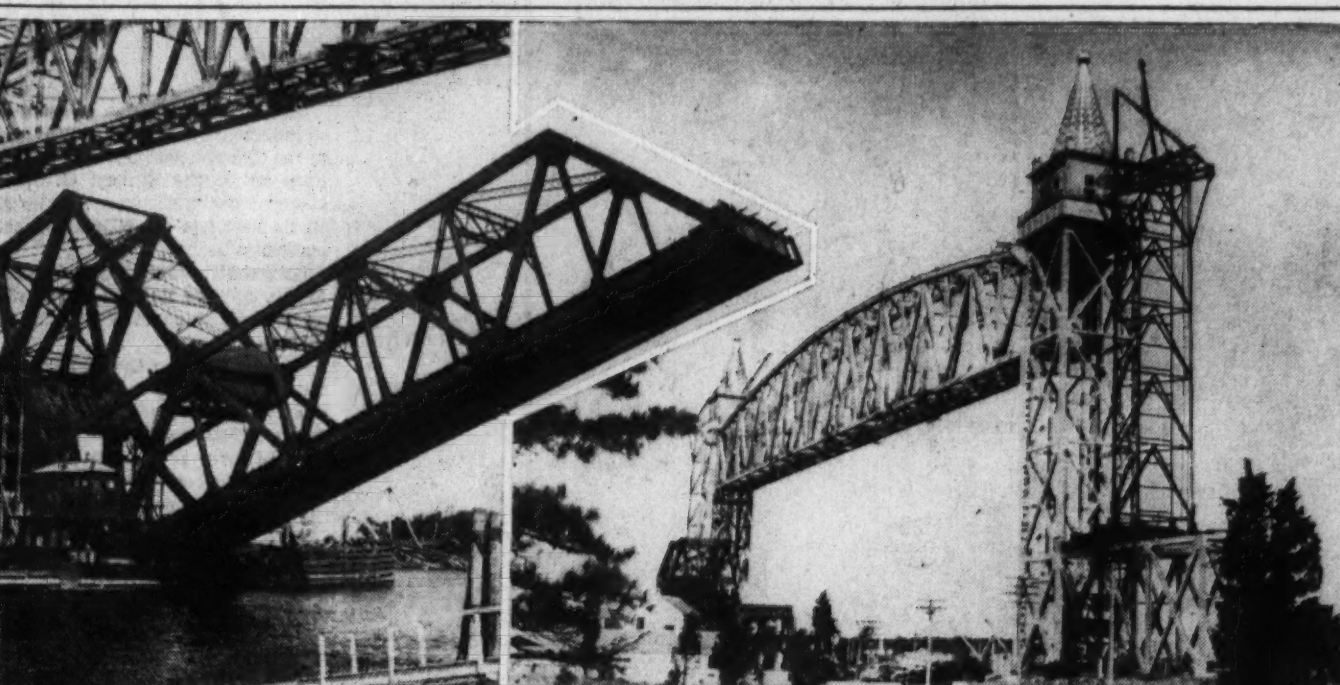
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (P)—William E. Hurley, retiring postmaster at Boston, conferred today with post office officials, presumably on the department's proffer of the assistant postmaster position if he wishes to remain in the service. Mr. Hurley, central figure in a patronage controversy that has perplexed the Administration for many months, will be displaced on Oct. 16 by Peter F. Tague, who was appointed postmaster last Friday.

Because Mr. Hurley, although a Republican, is a career man, there was a strong opposition to his replacement and the Administration offered to restore his civil service status and give him any place in the Boston postal district that he desired.

Concord, N. H., Schools Must Be Americanized
CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 9 (P)—All employees of the Union School district in Concord must be American citizens, under a ruling adopted by the school board here.

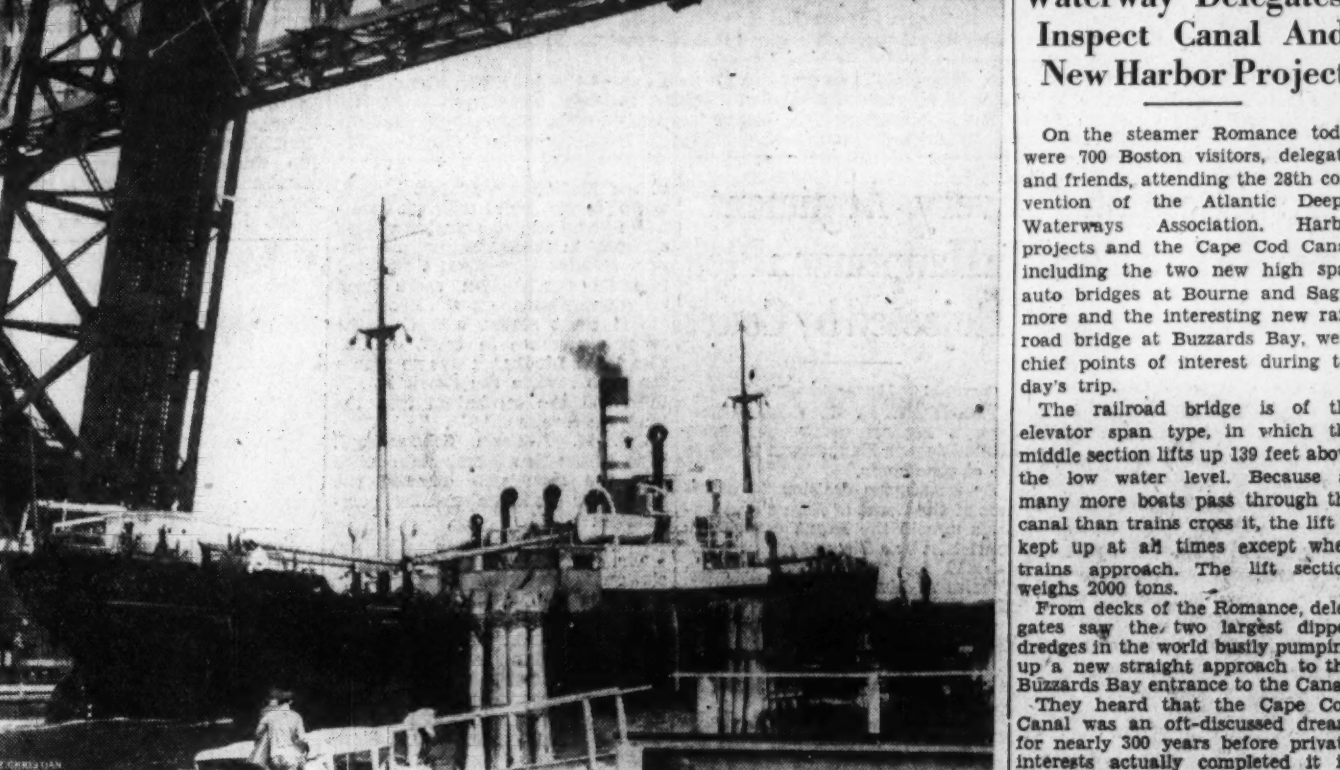
Herbert W. Rainie, board chairman, said the action was taken as a result of a suggestion by the American Legion here. The board, he said, adopted a resolution requiring that all present employees, including teachers, supervisors, janitors and others must either be citizens now or must take steps at once to complete naturalization.

Where the Old Gives Place to the New



By a Staff Photographer Buzzards Bay Offers a Contrast in Bridges

Upper Left—The Old Jackknife Bridge at Buzzards Bay Now Being Replaced by a Modern Elevator-Type Span. Upper Right—The Lift Bridge Over the Canal. The Length of the New Span Is 540 Feet. Below—A Ship Passes Under the Lift of the New Railroad Bridge



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Waterway Delegates Inspect Canal And New Harbor Projects

On the steamer Romance today were 700 Boston visitors, delegates and friends, attending the 28th convention of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association. Harbor projects and the Cape Cod Canal, including the two new high span auto bridges at Bourne and Sagamore and the interesting new railroad bridge at Buzzards Bay, were chief points of interest during today's trip.

The railroad bridge is of the elevator span type, in which the middle section lifts up 139 feet above the low water level. Because so many more boats pass through the canal than trains cross it, the lift is kept up at all times except when trains approach. The lift section weighs 2000 tons.

From decks of the Romance, delegates saw the two largest dredges in the world busily pumping up a new straight approach to the Buzzards Bay entrance to the Canal. They heard that the Cape Cod Canal was an oft-discussed dream for nearly 500 years before private interests actually completed it in 1914. They were also shown how widening the channel to 500 feet and deepening it to 32 feet would greatly increase traffic.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Candidacies Considered
Brookline's two State Representatives are casting their eyes toward bigger and better jobs—the kind gained through electioneering, not patronage.

Rep. Albert P. Bigelow (R) is looking fondly toward the office of State Treasurer which Charles F. Hurley must vacate after the 1936 elections as the law limits to three two-year terms an individual's service in that post.

Rep. Philip G. Bowker (R), who with Representative Bigelow, Senator Henry Parkman Jr., and several others, gained fame as a Curley baiter, may go after the Congressional post now held by Representative and Mayor Richard M. Russell (D) of Cambridge.

Several Republican leaders of the better type are favorable to the Bigelow candidacy. As they point out, Representative Bigelow, through his many years as chairman of House ways and means, is admirably equipped for the state treasurer's post. And, having gained prominence through his battle against the Curley bond issues, Representative Bigelow might well be successful in a campaign for the office, particularly if Governor Curley's popularity has waned, as some politicians insist.

Several "ifs" surround the possible Congressional candidacy of Representative Bowker, the most important of which concerns the doings of Mayor Sinclair Weeks, Newton's Republican chief executive.

Curley-baiter "Phil" is not yet certain whether Mayor Weeks' hat will land in the Senate ring or in Congressional circle. "Phil" is ready to step out of the Congressional fight, if Mayor Weeks decides he wants a crack at Representative Russell. Mr. Bowker is convinced that Representative Russell, if he runs again, can be defeated either by Mayor Weeks or himself. And he isn't particular which one scores the victory, as long as the Republicans regain the seat.

Saltonstall Poll Watched
Political circles are now awaiting the results of the poll made by Rep. Horace T. Cahill, Republican "whip" in the House, to determine the popularity of Rep. Leverett Saltonstall in regard to a gubernatorial fight.

The poll was in the nature of a questionnaire sent to Republican leaders throughout the State. These leaders were asked to reveal what they thought of the Speaker's chances and whether they would support him for Governor. The results were supposed to have been announced on Oct. 1. The revelation day is now scheduled for Oct. 15. It seems safe to predict that the report will be on the order of an announcement that the poll was most satisfactory, that the Republicans' leaders are back of the speaker who personally led the fight which defeated Governor Curley's second bond issue.

But it also appears certain that the Saltonstall gubernatorial candidacy will not be announced at the time. Any office-seeker who announces his candidacy now is competing with the Italo-Ethiopian war for publicity and is running the risk of being shoved into second place. Of course, there is a possibility that

Contest for Senate Threatens Party Unity in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 9.—New Hampshire's political "peacemakers," Gov. H. Styles Bridges, Republican, and John L. Sullivan, Manchester Democrat, may soon drop their roles as party unifiers for the more exciting roles of peacemakers.

This analogy is the result of Governor Bridges' serious consideration of running for United States Senator in 1936, and the plan of Mr. Sullivan, his 1934 gubernatorial opponent, to oppose him. The candidacy of both these men, it is feared, will tend to destroy the unity which they developed in their respective parties when they were rivals for the gubernatorial seat now held by Mr. Bridges.

Both Governor Bridges and Attorney Sullivan were selected by the voters of their respective parties as the candidates who would best unite all factions. And their efforts were outstandingly successful, as in the gubernatorial election last fall an unprecedented vote was cast.

But this unity will be cast to the winds, if both men seek to unseat Senator Henry W. Keyes, Republican, who comes up for re-election in 1936. Senator Keyes, from his administration as "wartime Governor," has been popular with both Progressives and the "old guard" since he entered the United States Senate in 1918. Therefore, Governor Bridges might well antagonize these factions by his candidacy against Senator Keyes.

As for the Democratic Party, strangely enough, older members generally favor the candidacy of Mr. Sullivan, while the younger element frankly opposes him on the grounds that the honor should be extended to an older member of the party.

Mr. Sullivan, however, cannot see it that way. He argues that he is entitled to lead the Democratic senatorial fight inasmuch as, while a gubernatorial candidate against Mr. Bridges, he cut the Republican majority from 15,000 to 20,000.

Friends of Governor Bridges are urging him to seek re-election as Governor in 1936 and delay his Senate candidacy until 1938, when the term of Senator Fred H. Browne, former Governor, expires. They see possible loss of Senator Keyes' seat, if the Bridges candidacy causes a factional split in the G. O. P., which

Radio Is Expected To Take Its Place In Fighting Fires

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Radio will help battle flames in the near future, the International Association of Fire Chiefs was told at its convention in Knoxville.

"Radio fire communication is something which will come within the near future," predicted Joseph W. Sullivan, chief of Utica, N. Y., fire department. "Already fire chiefs throughout the country are favoring this type of equipment."

"The lack of fast and easily available means of fire communication is one of the major reasons for our huge annual fire losses in this country," Chief Sullivan declared. "Some of the systems used in many of our cities and towns today are practically the same as were in use 50 years ago." He recommended the establishment of standardized methods of fire communication.

The fire chiefs sat spellbound at Chief George Goff of Oklahoma City told of what an exploding oil well means out West. People, delighted with a free show, begin rushing in the direction of the wild well. The fire department's task is to check these people. Millions of feet of explosive gas fill the air. A fine spray of black oil, thin as mist, but with every foot potential danger, spreads from 10 to 20 and sometimes 30 miles.

Fred Shepperd, New York, editorial director of the Fire Engineering magazine, advocated that fire chiefs demand from city councils improved fire-fighting equipment. He also suggested that newspapers' accounts of fires would be of more service to the public if they told of antiquated fire-fighting equipment instead of making heroes of firemen.

The chiefs ended their four-day convention Sept. 27, electing Chief Charles Brown of San Francisco as president and selecting Toronto, Can., for next year's convention. Chief R. A. Bogan of Baton Rouge, La., was moved from second to first vice-president. Daniel Tierney of Arlington, Mass., was elected second vice-president.

A barbecue in Smoky Mountains National Park was among much entertainment for the more than 500 visitors. The week end saw most of the chiefs back home or on their way home, some driving red "fire chief" automobiles.

Shortage of Housing Reaches Acute Stage In Tennessee Areas

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—With 98 per cent of all habitable residences occupied, Tennessee—for the first time any one remembers—is facing a housing shortage, according to figures released by B. W. Horner, state director of the Federal Housing Administration.

The shortage has reached the acute stage in Knoxville and Chattanooga and smaller towns in the Tennessee Valley area, and in no town with a population between 5000 and 15,000 is there a house unoccupied, the report stated. Although there are now approximately \$4,000,000 worth of new homes under construction in the State—one fourth of which are being started in the Tennessee Valley area—it will be at least two years before the shortage can be met, in the opinion of Mr. Horner.

Mr. Horner said that a noticeable part of the shortage is due to the fact that "families are spreading out again, moving from the shelter of relatives with whom they bunched during the depression."

He said that despite the shortage, rents have increased only approximately 5 per cent in the state.

Ethiopian Horses Small

Ethiopian horses are numerous, strong and only about 14 hands high.

Hatchet BRAND
VACUUM PACKED
PINEAPPLE
THE FULL FLAVOR
Sealed in!
SOLD ONLY BY
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Colorado River Aqueduct Rivals Boulder Dam in Scope

Estimated cost of \$220,000,000 in contrast to \$108,000,000 for great dam and its associated works. Great water supply system is intended to supply water needs for Los Angeles and 12 other southern Californian cities.

Gigantic public improvements costing billions of dollars, employing millions of workers, controlling waters to protect property, developing hydroelectric current to give man cheaper heat, light and power are steadily progressing in the United States. The Christian Science Monitor, with pictures and stories, will present the Grand Coulee, Boulder Dam, Tennessee Valley, San Francisco Bay bridges, Mississippi River projects, Panamaquoddy development and others.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES—Sandwiched in between the power transmission line from Boulder Dam and Imperial Valley's all-American canal is the Colorado River Aqueduct—a venture so ambitious that even some residents of expansive Los Angeles have cast doubts upon its ultimate success.

It is estimated to cost \$220,000,000, whereas Congress in 1928 authorized an expenditure of only \$108,000,000 for Boulder Dam and its associated works. Costs for the all-American canal run close to \$30,000,000. So the aqueduct is more costly than both of these projects combined, and together they constitute a gigantic construction program now underway in the Pacific Southwest.

Looks Ahead 50 Years
While the aqueduct is not part of the Boulder Canyon project, as are the other two, yet one of the purposes behind the extensive development of the Colorado River is to furnish a supplemental water supply for southern California.

In making such a move this part of the United States is looking ahead for 50 years. For although present



Southern California Provides Against Going Dry
Left—Tower Construction on Boulder Dam Transmission Line From Los Angeles to Boulder City, Nevada. Center—Installing a Siphon on the Colorado River Aqueduct in Southern California. Upper Right—Switching Station of Los Angeles Municipal Bureau of Power and Light. Bottom—Map Showing Los Angeles Boulder Canyon Power Transmission Line

water supplies are held to be inadequate, no one believes seriously that the big system will function at top speed for at least a generation. Naturally, a greatly enlarged population will be necessary to extract full value from the aqueduct, and southern California is confident that it will arrive. Otherwise, it wouldn't have started out on one of the world's biggest construction jobs.

Will Supply 13 Cities
One hundred and fifty miles below Boulder City, water near Parker Dam, now under construction, and carried through 239 miles of main line and 135 miles of feeder lines to supply the domestic needs of Los Angeles and 12 smaller cities. They comprise what is known as the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. This subdivision of California has a contract with the Secretary of the Interior to deliver from Boulder Dam

reservoir each year a maximum of 1,050,000 acre feet of water. In plain language, that corresponds to about 1,000,000,000 gallons daily, for which a charge averaging \$250,000 annually must be paid for storage.

Under Way for Two Years
For more than two years now the Metropolitan Water District has been pushing its project steadily forward with operations under way from 30 modern construction camps speckled across the desert between Riverside, Calif., and the Colorado River.

So far there has been only one serious delay, but even with the best of conditions it is expected to be late in 1938 before water finally pours through the long system. Drilling of 102 miles of tunnel, 16 feet in diameter, was more than three-fourths complete on July 20. Tunnel crews were drilling at 63 different points on 29 separate bores, the longest of which was 18 miles.

Tunnel Nears Completion
Since headings were being advanced at the rate of four and one-half miles a month, the tunnel program of the aqueduct was well on its way toward completion.

Moreover, 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock had been excavated in preparing for 147 miles of conduits, canals, and siphons upon which construction was started in March. These are to connect the 29 main tunnels.

Work on the Parker Dam, another unit of the system, was resumed in February after a legal obstruction had been smoothed out. A diversion works 16 miles upstream from Parker, Ariz., the dam is to cost \$13,000,000, and will hold back a lake 50 miles long.

Sold Bonds to R. F. C.
To finance this extensive undertaking, the district has been assisted to date entirely through the sale of its bonds to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which first agreed to take \$40,000,000 late in 1932. Its advances now total \$89,300,000 and funds on hand are said to be sufficient for continued activity during the remainder of 1935.

While most of the work was underground for two years, employment remained almost stationary at 4000 men. But now that it has appeared above the surface, an increase has been possible. Last winter the employment rolls jumped to 8000 names, and it is expected that later they will rise to between 10,000 and 14,000 when hot weather departs.

More Cement Than Boulder Dam
Recent examples of progress include the granting of an enormous

order. It was for 5,000,000 barrels, or 500,000 barrels more than was specified for Boulder Dam. An engineer, in explaining the size of this purchase, said that it would furnish enough cement to build a 14-foot concrete highway from Los Angeles to New York.

The Metropolitan Water District is also the largest single customer of the projected power plants at Boulder Dam. It has already agreed to take 36 per cent of the firm energy generated. This power is needed to raise the water 1340 feet at five stations en route to Los Angeles, and a 230,000-volt electric system is being constructed to distribute it along the line.

What's Going On In the Arts

The Nostalgic Mr. Barry

PHILIP BARRY in his newest play, "Bright Star," continues that nostalgic examination of the New England-Irish soul which engaged him in "State of Grace." In this instance his study is concentrated on the characters of a newspaper man of lowly origin and a small-city young lady of quality who marries him. The young lady adores him, and he is not far behind her in his opinion of himself. But he can't seem to love her, though he much admires and respects her. (Actually, he loves her without realizing it.) He marries her because she has the means to further his ambition. But in conjunction with his egoism he has a touch of New England conscience which makes him detest himself.

A very pretty problem for the

Hoover Says Farm Issue Looms Largest for '36

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (P)—Former President Hoover regards the farm problem as a prime potential issue of the 1936 campaign, but will offer no suggestions for a Republican plank until the fate of the AAA has been settled, members of his traveling party said yesterday.

Mr. Hoover would not comment on public affairs during a brief stop-over between trains en route to New York from his California home. Fraising the weather, he indicated his Saturday night address at Oakland, Calif., assailing Government spending would be his only political statement for the time being.

They said his course is laid to assist in the development of issues and tender as titular chieftain of the GOP what advice he believes might be salutary for his party. The Oakland speech, they said, was on an "issue" already developed.

As to the farm issue, that time will not come, members of his party said, until the Supreme Court has ruled on pending AAA cases.

drama class. In degree, Mr. Barry has realized its possibilities. He has drawn with considerable lucidity the character of Quin Hanna, and he has written some telling scenes depicting his inner conflict and the tragedy of his relation with his wife. In spite of all this, he has not quite brought to life this man who, if he really breathed on the stage, would engage our sympathy more than he does.

With Hope Blake, who marries Quin, the dramatist has done less well. This young woman is too, too sweet, too free of the slightest hint of an endearing human weakness. She would have driven to despair a far more balanced man than her husband.

Nevertheless, there is here posed a nice problem of personal and social adjustment. But the treatment of this problem, although it has its moments, is rather slow in development, and leans rather heavily upon theatrical hokum for its effects. The motifs of expectant motherhood and of the devotion of the husband's best friend to something afar from the sphere of our sorrow carry us well back into dramatic history. And the conclusion, with the wife suddenly passing on when she realizes that her husband is going to leave her, is very inconclusive.

We do not become really involved in the problem, which never rises above the level of a personal affair. That might have been enough in the carefree early days of the century; but not now.

Lee Tracy's somewhat jumpy acting technique is well adapted to the part of Quin. Julie Hayden's style fits only too well the role of Hope. The play is flavored with some very clever lines, which are distributed impartially among Mr. Tracy and Jean Dixon and Louis Jean Heydt as a pair of newspaper people. Miss Dixon's acid personality is an immense relief. Katherine Grey lends her experience gracefully to the role of an aunt. Rosalie Norman is a quite innocuous Menace, and Damian O'Flynn has the small part of Hope's home town admirer.

Arthur Hopkins's direction calls for too deliberate a pace, and over-emphasizes the theatrical element; item, Mr. Tracy's laborious procedure in pulling himself to his feet from the floor while rejecting all assistance. The single setting by Raymond Sovey faithfully reproduces an old-fashioned New England living room; but the apparently meaningless use of a raised platform backstage makes it more difficult than usual to hear some of the lines.

L. A. S.
Plymouth Theatre, Boston—Arthur Hopkins presents Lee Tracy and Julie Hayden in "Bright Star," a new play by Philip Barry, Oct. 8, 1935.

Washington Insights

Hoover Old Deal Is Declared Not So Very Different From the Roosevelt New Deal—stances Are Produced to Prove It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The pre-election campaign of 1936 has gone far enough to indicate that if Herbert Hoover is not the Republican candidate himself, at least he will be a potent influence in selecting the candidate and the issues.

Under the circumstances, the surprising thing is the similarity, rather than the difference, between the Roosevelt New Deal and the Hoover "old deal." Much of the Roosevelt program was instituted in the days of Hoover. Mr. Hoover's speech at Oakland, just delivered, has given an unexpected endorsement to a number of the most far-reaching new-deal proposals.

Some of New Deal Is Old

In general, the belief here is that if the Republicans win the election in 1936 they will continue some 75 to 90 per cent of the new-deal social changes, though they will amend the laws and change the Administration. The importance of this fact for continuity of government cannot be overestimated.

Mr. Hoover's Oakland speech contained this phrase regarding new-deal innovations:

"And you should examine them with an open mind. You will find some that you should commend. You will find some of right objective and wrong method such as the acts regulating securities, the old-age pensions and unemployment insurance."

Not So Far Apart
Mr. Hoover went on to denounce other New Deal acts, not specified, as "destructive of every ideal and aspiration of American life." But the general tenor of his speech was an attack on alleged New Deal extravagance and "broken promises." Careful search of the record item by item indicates that despite all the political hushaboo, the five-year financial catastrophe that began in 1929 has left an indelible impression on both parties, and that the element which now separates them is chiefly one of degree and personality, rather than of basic opposition.

Hoover Also a Spender

First, for example, the budget: The fact remains that, despite strong protests of Mr. Hoover and Ogden Mills, his Secretary of the Treasury, the Congress after the 1929 slump began, insisted on outspending the budget so that two and one half years later the Hoover Administration showed big deficits. The record shows the following fiscal year deficits under Hoover:

1929	\$909,817,000
1930	2,472,732,000
1931	1,786,218,000

Unfair though it may seem to Mr. Hoover to blame him for these deficits, or to compare them with the deficits which Roosevelt deficits, the fact is that a run-away Congress would have insisted on meeting the misery of the crisis by big expenditures, in any case.

Hoover Was Out-Hoovered

Take another case—it was the Hoover "Old Deal" which invented the great Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and threw federal credit for the first time into the supporting financial and commercial system. In the Hoover Administration the RFC poured \$2,788,000,000, it is estimated, into banks, railroads, insurance companies and the like. It was the first time in history when federal credit was so used; nearly everybody now agrees it was a wise step; Mr. Hoover started the process, and Mr. Roosevelt vastly increased it.

Third—Mr. Hoover and Mr. Mills did their utmost to inflate credit. They did this through open market operations and the purchase and sale of Government securities. This, of course, was a long way away from the extreme step of Mr. Roosevelt in taking the country off gold and devaluing the dollar 40 per cent.

But even if Republicans won in '36 there seems no remotest chance that they would restore the old dollar. For better or worse, the inflation involved in the step has been accepted. Agriculture—Republicans are divided on the Roosevelt AAA program. Mr. Hoover has not committed himself but urges that judgment be deferred till the Supreme Court's ruling. Col. Frank Knox opposes AAA; Gov. Alfred M. Landon favors it. If the Republicans expect to win

In 1936 it seems inevitable that they must accept the program or something as radical.

With Roosevelt on Security
Social Security—Mr. Hoover's Oakland speech shows him to be in accord with Mr. Roosevelt on this vital issue in objective if not in method.

Incidentally, the record shows that it was Mr. Hoover, not Roosevelt, who did the unheard thing of putting unemployment relief on a federal basis, an act unthinkable to his Republican predecessors.

The nation might as well get used to it—old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, are here for good, together with a long list of other social measures. Slum clearance, government housing, CCC camps, work relief and the like may be changed by another party, but they will not be abandoned.

The Comparison Continues
Public Works—Mr. Hoover spent large sums on public works, though he resisted the movement as a cure-all for the depression.

Wages—It was Mr. Hoover who first taught the public the intimate connection between mass purchasing power and industrial well-being. Mr. Hoover called parley after parley of businessmen to maintain wages and purchasing power artificially. Mr. Roosevelt continued the policy. Both men were criticized, both praised, for the step. The difference between Hoover's policy and the more radical NRA was in part accounted for by the growing severity of the business collapse.

The foregoing facts disclose that in certain broad outlines the policies of Republicans and Democrats have been the same. Recognizing the vast personal differences between the two men and all it implies, America nevertheless is seen to have started on a new course since 1929; a course from which there is no turning back.

Hoover in New York

Continues Silence On His 1936 Intentions

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (P)—Former President Hoover walked from train to auto today and was whizzed away to a hotel without a single word crossing his lips. Three times he was asked:

"Will you accept the 1936 Republican nomination?"
The former President walked straight ahead and looked straight ahead, his former secretary, Lawrence Richey, holding his arm.

He ignored all other questions as well and stopped at the track gates in Grand Central Station long enough to take off his hat in acknowledgment of applause from a group of commuters who waited to see him.

Mr. Richey, who met Mr. Hoover here, said his former chief would attend a meeting of a life insurance directorate today and remain in the city four or five days.

He was accompanied by his son Allan and Ben S. Allen, who described himself as a friend and neighbor. The trio arrived on the 20th Century.

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Banks Block Traders' Move To Beat Munitions Embargo

(Continued from Page 1)

United States—euphemism for trade experiences.

If this Neutrality Act stands, making it incumbent upon the President to bar wartime trade with belligerents, shippers and manufacturers' agents, it was asked where the United States would "get off" in the event of another big war.

No Answer to This

Would they be excluded from trade or free to go ahead as in the past and do business where and with whom they would?

None of these questions were answerable.

The situation that would arise in such an eventuality was seen, perhaps somewhat darkly, in the repercussion that has followed the President's embargo order.

The hue and cry being raised against the loss to American shipping interests of the relatively small trade of the belligerents involved in the Italo-Ethiopian war was but a reminder, it was held, of the tremendous pressure such an order would have to withstand were a really great war on, involving billions of dollars' worth of trade.

Cash Minimizes Embargo

Romolo Angelone, Italian commercial attaché here, confirmed reports that Italian trade in the United States was on a cash basis and minimized the effect of the embargo.

"Repercussions from any threatened economic measure against Italy will be negligible," he said. "Italy is better prepared than at any time in her history to successfully combat

any economic campaign that may be waged against her. Her financial reserves are most adequate."

Mr. Angelone stressed "Italy's desirability as a customer because of her clean credit record," and recalled that she had never defaulted on her bonds or trade obligations.

No Repercussions Expected

"No repercussions are anticipated from the United States, of which market Italy has long been a good customer," he continued, "being a particularly good customer for cotton, oil, metals and manufacturing goods."

"United States shipping also profits to the amount of \$10,000,000 yearly in charges for Italian freights carried in American bottoms."

"For the eight months ending with August, 1935, the United States sold to Italy \$44,044,000 worth of goods against \$40,344,000 in the corresponding period of 1934, an increase of some 10 per cent."

Washington Is Deaf To Traders' Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

tration is prepared to defend to the last the position which the President has taken and will not hesitate to strike back promptly if the exporters become too energetic in their opposition to the steps already taken.

One thing is perfectly clear. The Administration has no intention of permitting the interests of American traders to involve this country in any dispute with the members of the League of Nations. Should England and France undertake to blockade Italy this Government will not insist that American trade be exempted.

For Congress to Decide

In that event the traders will have to take their case to the country and to the next Congress which undoubtedly will be influenced strongly by public opinion when it undertakes to draft permanent neutrality legislation. This situation is seen here to attach major significance to the public attitude during the coming four months.

If the public, during this interval before Congress will next act on the question, indicates plainly a conviction that profits from some other

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Wide World

Japanese Typist Doesn't Seek Speed

Miss Aiko Watanabe types with New Japanese Machine Bought by Los Angeles Japanese Chamber of Commerce. Evidently the one-finger system prevails; and, when one considers that there are 2000 characters on the machine from which to choose, the task for eight fingers and two thumbs would be almost too great. The knob

Mooney Attorneys Seek to Discredit Oxman's Testimony

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9 (AP)—

Attorneys for Thomas J. Mooney at the habeas corpus hearing of the convicted 1916 Preparedness Day parade bomber attempted yesterday to prove the testimony of the late Frank C. Oxman, Oregon cattleman, a prosecution witness, was false.

Oxman in an affidavit at Kansas City in 1916, several weeks after the San Francisco parade was bombed, stated he saw Mooney and Warren K. Billings in a jitney bus on Market Street shortly before the bomb exploded. With them, he said, were two other men and a woman of "pronounced features."

The affidavit declared Billings took a suitcase from the car and placed it beside a building on Steuart Street, near Market, after which he and Mooney got back in the car talking in a foreign language.

Frank P. Walsh, New York attorney for Mooney, said Oxman's affidavit was "a complete falsehood." After reading the testimony of Oxman, whom he called "a professional perjurer," Walsh read the testimony of Edward E. Rigall, Greenville, Ill., before a grand jury which investigated the Mooney case.

In this testimony Rigall said Oxman got him to come to San Francisco as a prosecution witness. He said the cattleman showed him the scene of the parade bombing so he could testify with greater effectiveness.

Rigall said he finally told Oxman he couldn't go through with the testimony because he "never was here." To which he said Oxman replied, "You were as much here as I was."

Student Groups to Hold Mobilization for Peace

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—A group of representatives of national student organizations voted yesterday to stage a nationwide "student mobilization for peace and eleventh hour demonstration against war" at 11 a. m. on Armistice Day, Nov. 11.

Details of the program were to be decided at a meeting tomorrow. Among the groups represented were: the Student Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; the National Student Fed-

Reinhardt Hailed in New York As Bringer of Dramatic Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Dr. Max Reinhardt, actor, manager, stage director and, latest of all, Hollywood screen impresario for William Shakespeare, here today for the Broadway premiere of his "Midsummer Night's Dream" film, has the compliments of the city on the new career he has launched in the country of his adoption, to which he came as an exile from Germany.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia began the accolade at a dinner reception at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. "Your accomplishments are well known to us," he told Dr. Reinhardt. "You are coming to a country of overproduction of everything but what you produce."

Aldermanic President Bernard F. Deutsch suggested that Dr. Reinhardt make New York an annual center for fete comparable to the Salzburg festival, adding that 1939—the year of New York's world fair—would be an admirable inaugural date.

Prof. Albert Einstein, who is becoming as closely integrated with American scientific development as Dr. Reinhardt with its theater, envisaged a great future in America for his fellow expatriate.

Dr. Reinhardt made his first American theater venture in 1927, with a portfolio of stage productions that included the Shakespearean comedy he has now completed under the Kleig lights, and Dr. Einstein spoke with anticipation too, of his second production—Franz Werfel's "Road to Promise," which is scheduled for Broadway at Christmas time.

Dr. Reinhardt had his reply written out in English, but lost courage and delivered it in German instead. "Please let me make a declaration of love," he said. "I love this city; I love its ever youthful face; I love its tall figure and its splendid robes, the rich train of which sweeps from sea to sea. But the most dazzling glory of this country is its youth—the inexhaustible ever-renewed genius of its youth. The goal toward which I would strive is to build up for this country and its youth a free and noble school of dramatic art. Nothing could make me more happy and proud than to be granted the privilege of serving the future of the theater in this way."

'Let Trader Beware,' Admiral Sims Says

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—Admiral William S. Sims, retired commander of the United States fleet in the World War, said in a speech yesterday a policy of "let the trader beware" will keep this country out of a threatened world conflict.

"Only a partial remedy to the pressing problem of keeping this country out of the potential war," he told the Buffalo Ad Club, "has been achieved by President Roosevelt's munitions embargo against Italy and Ethiopia."

"The full remedy will come when the nation takes the further step of declaring a policy which will make all trade with belligerents responsible for itself without any protection from our Government."



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Parents and Schools Back Drive on Crime

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—Close on the heels of Governor Lehman's crime conference, organized parents and teachers in New York State today mapped a new anticrime offensive which will attempt to chop away crime's foothold in the schools.

The state congress of parents and teachers, in convention here, prepared to designate a group of its members to attack the problem of juvenile crime prevention in every school district in the State. Mrs. Francis H. Blake of Albion, the president, said the keyword of the group would be: "If crime prevention starts in the high chair there will be no electric chair."

Niagara Gorge Railroad Soon Will Be a Memory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The old gorge route at Niagara Falls soon will be a memory. Officers of the Niagara Gorge Railroad Company, operators of the scenic trolley along the gorge since 1886, have applied to the Public Service Commission for dissolution of the company.

Unable to compete with the motorized transportation, the railroad, which has carried thousands of tourists close to the swirling waters, has suffered of late years from decreasing patronage.

Mark Twain wrote of the beauties of the trip. The Prince of Wales rode the gorge-line cars. Kings and princes and plain honeymooners have listened to the voice of the guides rising above the roaring waters to explain the wonders of the view. In all, more than 13,000,000 persons from all parts of the world have patronized the gorge line.

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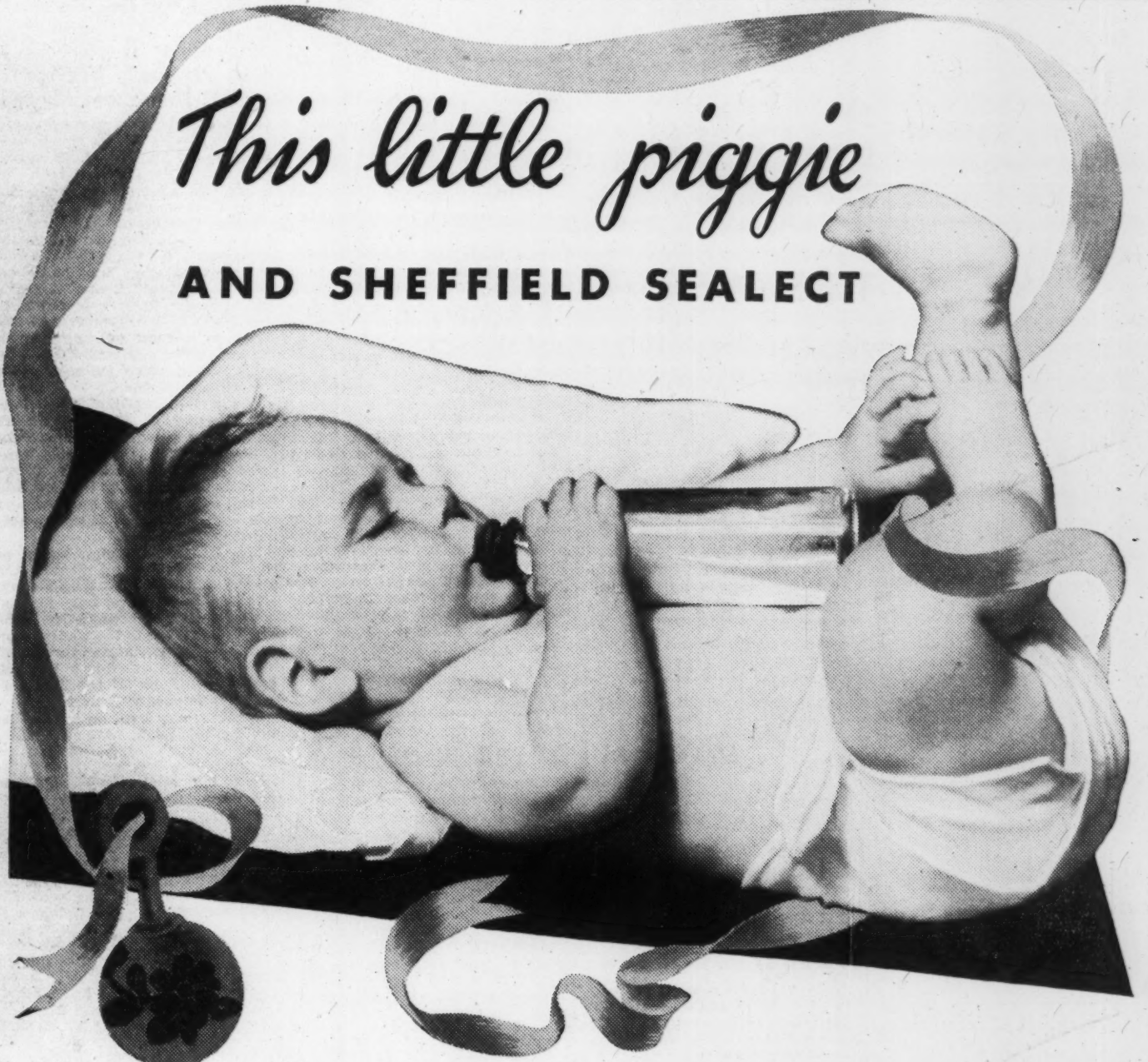
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Austria and Hungary Vote 'No' On Application of Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

the impossible position in which it is placed. The Assembly was first put in possession of documents sent by the Council in relation to Monday's decisions, including reports of the Committees of Thirteen and Six. Thereupon the members were invited to open a general discussion on the situation and on sanctions.

Co-ordination Committee

The procedure envisaged is to set up a large committee of co-ordination of sanctions which would be at the service of the Council as well as of the Assembly. This committee, it is proposed, shall be composed of the Council and 12 representatives of the Assembly, assisted by experts. Its task is not easy. Technical difficulties arise at every turn. The results of the recent inquiry, according to the Council resolution of April 17, 1935, though having a different purpose, are being studied.

While an embargo on key-products required for the making of arms is comparatively simple, problems affecting the welfare of countries other than the offending country immediately arise on the restriction of supplies or interruption of export trade of the repudiating state. Moreover many countries will have to take legislative and administrative measures before they can apply the proposed sanctions. The embargo on arms to Paraguay and Bolivia, it will be remembered, was not even partially effective for some months.

Hurry It All Possible
But while it is necessary to mention these obstacles it is also the fact that the British hope to accelerate the procedure on this occasion. Each country would, if it pleases, be entitled to take isolated action, but it is insisted that sanctions shall have a collective character. It is agreed that they should have the maximum of effectiveness with the minimum of provocation and in choosing financial and economic sanctions, those which are open to the largest number of states will be particularly favored.

Three Phases
The withholding of credits is admitted. The prohibition of arms, petrol and minerals is obvious. But

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League Steps to Sanctions

LOG of principal steps leading to Italy's condemnation by the League of Nations as aggressor against Ethiopia, an act necessitating the first application of sanctions—economic and possibly military—against a League member:

Dec. 14, 1934—Ethiopia calls attention of League to Walwal clash with Italian frontier troops.

Jan. 3, 1935—League action under Article XI of Covenant asked by Emperor Haile Selassie.

Jan. 17—Council places dispute on its agenda.

Jan. 19—Ethiopia agrees to postponement of Council action during direct negotiations with Italy.

March 17—Italian mobilization and sending of troops to East Africa cited in Ethiopian appeal for Council action under Article XV.

May 25—Council decides not to apply Article XV until conciliation and arbitration were exhausted under Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928, rules fifth arbitrator must be named by July 25.

June 19—Ethiopia proposes neutral frontier observers.

July 9—Conciliation commission reports indefinite suspension.

July 31—Council meets in extraordinary session. Adjourns until Aug. 3 to enable members to seek solution. (They later fail.)

Aug. 3—Council asks report of parties to the dispute by Sept. 4.

Sept. 4—Findings of arbitration commission fail to solve dispute.

Sept. 6—Committee of Five named by Council to draft plan.

Sept. 11—Sir Samuel Hoare says Britain backs Covenant "entirely."

Sept. 13—Premier Pierre Laval of France supports Covenant.

Sept. 18—Committee of Five's plan offers international mandate over Ethiopia, with advantages for Italy.

Sept. 21—Italy rejects plan.

Sept. 23—Council Committee of Thirteen begins drafting report under Article XV, Paragraph 4.

Oct. 2—Premier Mussolini rallies 20,000 Italians in Fascist rally foreshadowing an immediate attack.

Oct. 3—Italian troops invade Ethiopia, bombing villages and heading for Addis Ababa, where in 1896 Ethiopia crushingly defeated Italy.

Oct. 5—Dr. Beneš calls Assembly for Oct. 9 in emergency session to consider the grave issues raised by Italian attack. Final application of sanctions against the aggressor calls for vote by Assembly, where all League members are represented.

Oct. 6—Council Committee of Six finds Italy the aggressor.

Oct. 7—Italy's violation of Article XII unanimously voted by Council, in adopting Committee of Six report. Article XVI automatically comes into effect, obliging all League members to sever financial, diplomatic and economic relations with Italy. Council to advise on use of military sanctions.

Oct. 8—Council prepares for application of sanctions, while Assembly gathers, preparatory to final action.

Italy Not Ready to Quit League Over Sanctions, Nor to End African War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Oct. 9—Reports that Italy intends to walk out immediately from the League are denied in authoritative Italian circles here today.

At the last meeting of the Fascist Cabinet it was decided that Italy would not leave the League until the League itself assumed full responsibility for restraining measures that strike at Italy.

Will the financial and economic sanctions now about to be taken against Italy be considered by Benito Mussolini as measures which will force him to abandon the League?

Watchful Waiting
A government spokesman declared to foreign newspapers that the Italian Government will decide on its attitude only when the precise nature of the sanctions and the spirit in which they are voted is officially known. On this depends, he said, whether Italy will remain an effective member of the League or not.

Despite its apparent indifference, the Italian Government and with it the Italian people, it is declared, are very indignant at the deliberations taken at Geneva, which they consider grossly unfair to Italy and which they feel disclose the desire to strike a blow at Fascism and its leaders.

Campaign to Continue

But Premier Mussolini, it is emphasized here, while anxious to discuss with the British and French Governments ways and means for settling the Ethiopian problem will not abandon his African campaign. The belief has been strongly held in some quarters and has also found expression in some Fascist newspapers that when Adowa was once again in Italian hands Il Duce would feel that Italian honor had been satisfied and would be prepared to enter seriously into negotiations looking toward settlement. It is now, however, sufficiently evident that unless Premier Mussolini's demands are conceded, the fall of Adowa and occupation of the Tigre region are merely preliminaries to extended operations on the whole Ethiopian front, the object of which is conquest of all outlying positions of the Ethiopian Empire and opening up a practical route for advance against the capital.

Two Different Questions
The Italian Government considers that the Ethiopian question has two different and entirely distinct aspects. In their view it consists of the problem of the relations between Italy and Ethiopia and of the problem concerning the interests of Italy, Britain and France in Ethiopia, as defined by existing treaties. Italy, it is stated, intends to settle the former by force and the latter by diplomatic negotiations. Both problems, it is believed here, could be settled at the same time, though with different methods.

While such ideas are entertained by the Italian Government, it is extremely difficult to see how the diplomatic negotiations, which Il Duce has in mind, can give positive results or can even get started.

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BONWIT TELLER

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—Proposals from Mr. Winston Churchill and other Right-Wing Conservatives for super-imposing November general elections upon the present international crisis have been coldly received here. Mr. Herbert Morrison, who dominates the entire British political labor movement, now that Mr. George Lansbury has resigned, dealt severely with them at Hackney yesterday. Mr. Morrison compared the present situation to that existing in 1931 when Mr. Stanley Baldwin won his present overwhelming majority in the general election carried after a financial panic at home.

But the Christian Science Monitor learns that responsible Government circles fully recognize the force of objections to the repetition of any such precipitous action. The other hand arguments are also heard that the National Government would be strengthened in dealing with the international crisis by the big majority it might hope to secure by calling an early general election.

Meanwhile the demand made at last night's Labor Party meeting for early reassembly of Parliament is much favored as affording the opportunity for demonstrating the completeness of the present political unity in support of sanctions against Italy.

Labor Party Honors Henderson's Service

At Home and Abroad
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mr. Arthur Henderson, chairman of the World Disarmament Conference, has been honored by the Labor Party associates in England in commemoration of his services internationally abroad and nationally at home.

The presentation was made on Sept. 30 at Brighton at this year's annual Labor Party conference. It took place in Mr. Henderson's absence on account of indisposition, the occasion being the first for many years that his place had been empty at such a gathering.

The gift consisted of an illuminated record of Mr. Henderson's career signed by all the more senior of his Labor Party colleagues, accompanied by a replica of his bust executed by Mr. Sigismund de Kislafu Strobl, the Hungarian sculptor, and now in the League of Nations building at Geneva.

Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Labor Party, in making the presentation, described it as a token of affection and gratitude for the many years' service which Mr. Henderson had given to the trades union and labor movement and for special work as foreign secretary in England and chairman of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

Mr. Lansbury went on to say that world events might have gone better "had Arthur Henderson—son of working-class folk and representative of the people—been enabled to remain at Geneva to talk plainly and straightforwardly to the diplomats in charge of the foreign affairs of the governments of the world."

Addis Ababa Pleased With League's Move To Enforce Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 9—Breaking off of Italo-Ethiopian diplomatic relations, it is explained here, is really intended to accelerate the movement toward peace since the departing Italian Minister, Count Luigi Vinciguerra, had allowed the legation to become a center of espionage and intrigues against Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian Government, it is declared, intends to continue to the fullest extent co-operating with the League, hoping that world powers, through concentrated action, will bring the Italian aggression to an end. In the event of the unprecedented invasion of Ethiopian territory, the Government continues to show great moderation and refrains from every act that would make an understanding with Italy more difficult.

At the same time it is made clear that Emperor Haile Selassie is unwilling to grant any concessions that curtail Ethiopian independence or affect the territorial integrity of Ethiopia. But if Premier Mussolini, feeling that Italy's honor has been satisfied after occupying Adowa, should make a reasonable peace overture through the League of Nations, the Emperor would consider it. It is reiterated, however, that the Emperor would categorically reject an Italian protectorate or the giving up of any part of the occupied province.

Meanwhile, the Government at Addis Ababa is greatly pleased with the decision of the League that Italy

League Steps to Sanctions

LOG of principal steps leading to Italy's condemnation by the League of Nations as aggressor against Ethiopia, an act necessitating the first application of sanctions—economic and possibly military—against a League member:

Dec. 14, 1934—Ethiopia calls attention of League to Walwal clash with Italian frontier troops.

Jan. 3, 1935—League action under Article XI of Covenant asked by Emperor Haile Selassie.

Jan. 17—Council places dispute on its agenda.

Jan. 19—Ethiopia agrees to postponement of Council action during direct negotiations with Italy.

March 17—Italian mobilization and sending of troops to East Africa cited in Ethiopian appeal for Council action under Article XV.

May 25—Council decides not to apply Article XV until conciliation and arbitration were exhausted under Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928, rules fifth arbitrator must be named by July 25.

June 19—Ethiopia proposes neutral frontier observers.

July 9—Conciliation commission reports indefinite suspension.

July 31—Council meets in extraordinary session. Adjourns until Aug. 3 to enable members to seek solution. (They later fail.)

Aug. 3—Council asks report of parties to the dispute by Sept. 4.

Sept. 4—Findings of arbitration commission fail to solve dispute.

Sept. 6—Committee of Five named by Council to draft plan.

Sept. 11—Sir Samuel Hoare says Britain backs Covenant "entirely."

Sept. 13—Premier Pierre Laval of France supports Covenant.

Sept. 18—Committee of Five's plan offers international mandate over Ethiopia, with advantages for Italy.

Sept. 21—Italy rejects plan.

Sept. 23—Council Committee of Thirteen begins drafting report under Article XV, Paragraph 4.

Oct. 2—Premier Mussolini rallies 20,000 Italians in Fascist rally foreshadowing an immediate attack.

Oct. 3—Italian troops invade Ethiopia, bombing villages and heading for Addis Ababa, where in 1896 Ethiopia crushingly defeated Italy.

Oct. 5—Dr. Beneš calls Assembly for Oct. 9 in emergency session to consider the grave issues raised by Italian attack. Final application of sanctions against the aggressor calls for vote by Assembly, where all League members are represented.

Oct. 6—Council Committee of Six finds Italy the aggressor.

Oct. 7—Italy's violation of Article XII unanimously voted by Council, in adopting Committee of Six report. Article XVI automatically comes into effect, obliging all League members to sever financial, diplomatic and economic relations with Italy. Council to advise on use of military sanctions.

Oct. 8—Council prepares for application of sanctions, while Assembly gathers, preparatory to final action.

OK Is Bostonese; Whoopie Is English

(Continued from Page 1)

"lift," though to be sure they have come around to that "Yankee barbarism 'lengthy,'" that somehow slipped in without anybody's noticing.

They Reserve One Thing
Definitely they will not expand the meaning of "reservation" from something done with reserve or limitation to the American understanding of it as a place where Indians live.

No admirer of slang as such, Sir William was perfectly willing to admit "self-made" Americanisms into the aristocracy of acceptance when they have survived the test of utility as forceful or colorful instruments for expressing ideas. Expressions like "To catch on," "To get the hang of," "To pan out," "To strike oil," "To take a back seat," "Backwards," "Boss," "Know nothing," "To run for office," "Square deal," "To run a blockade," "Cloudburst," "Believe," "Lawbiding," "Graveyard" and "Doughnut" will have full standing in the new dictionary, which, in the main, will give cursory treatment to any word aspirant that does not antedate 1900.

A Bizzard to the Doubters
Quoting Davey Crockett as writing, "I gave the fellow a bizzard," meaning a sharp retort, and then its evolution to mean a heavy snow storm, Sir William said he was quite prepared to defend the date 1820 as the beginning of a distinct American English, when American writers tried to leave off apeing the styles of the English homeland for their own forms.

James Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, Artemus Ward, Mark Twain and Bret Harte were chiefly responsible for the popularity of Americanisms in England, he said.

American Words Prevail
As a matter of fact, Sir William said that today more American than English words have been added to the English vocabulary in the last 50 years, and he was a little sharp with H. W. Fowler, whose "Modern

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Himalayas Turn Restlessly Upon Rockbound Bed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAHORE, India—A geological expert report now issued on the recent Quetta earthquake shows that this seismic disturbance was not of volcanic origin. It was due to pressure of the earth from the north-west.

The earthquake which occurred previously in Bihar was due to pressure of the strata from the north-east. This pressure is apparently continuing. The Himalayas thus seem to be turning restlessly instead of settling down.

Indians are now wondering whether they may not be about to witness a terrestrial disturbance similar to the one some millions of years ago which is believed to have produced the Himalayan Mountains, leaving a large tract of country (Gondwana) submerged in the Indian Ocean.

Some of the less geologically minded ask what would happen if the rocks of Quetta, against which the pressure from the northeast is now being exerted, suddenly gave way.

It is useless to endeavor to persuade them not to alarm themselves by idle speculation. Earth tremors, and reports of them, from all parts of Asia extending from Baluchistan to Formosa, keep speculation alive. In the meanwhile, salvage work continues in Quetta, and much property has been recovered. Relief operations are still in progress in many towns in the Punjab and in Sind.

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Haile Selassie Introduces Modern Notions in Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

roads which exist, that they will cause the building of many new highways. For a long time, they will have to dodge irresponsible donkeys, bringing long boards to market, but they will eventually supplant the donkeys.

Improved Roads

Even now the roads are being improved. In dry weather, motor cars can pass slowly over trails for 200 miles out of the capital. This is a new development. Ten years ago there were no trucks here. In another decade they will be able to make their way from the capital to far-flung borders.

The new constitution is like the new automobiles. It doesn't go far yet. The donkeys of ancient customs still do most of the nation's business. But the existence of the constitution will create demands that will bring about improvements.

The whole administrative apparatus is being revised. The land is divided into 14 "divisions" over each of which is to be placed a Governor, appointed by the Emperor. This will put an end to the autonomy of local chiefs and bring them under the authority of the central Government. No longer will they be able to oppress the people. It means the abolition of serfdom, forced labor, grievously excessive taxation and civil wars. But this is still only theory.

Govern as They Choose

In reality, these divisions have not been established and there are still some 80 provinces, in the most distant ones of which local grandees govern as they choose. Nevertheless, the Emperor has definitely gone farther toward improving, centralizing and unifying the administration than all the other emperors before him.

In the realm of jurisprudence there

has been improvement, also. Cruelty has been mitigated, capital punishment restricted to Addis Ababa and public hangings almost done away with. Mutilation for theft has become rare, and efforts are being made to improve provincial courts.

In education there has been marked progress. There are more than a score of good schools in the country, at least 200 trained teachers and several thousand students. Forty picked youths are attending foreign universities and a corps of intelligent, capable young people is being built up. This is a humble beginning, but compared to the situation a few years ago, when there were no schools and not a college graduate in the empire, it is decidedly promising.

Police

A fairly good police force has been developed. They mean a strengthening of the central authority, the imposing of order and the substitution of law for caprice. In a land of confusion and anarchy where every strong man makes himself a little despot, a uniformed soldier, under the direction of the central government is a defender of the people from the oppression of tyrants; he is a champion of the peasants and shepherds against capricious lords.

This small, disciplined, paid army which will be led by specially trained and educated officers is one of the Emperor's most commendable achievements. Heretofore a soldier has been a law-breaker, now he will be a law enforcer.

The law-making function, also, has been improved, and in two ways. First, the Emperor engaged foreign advisers, an American, a Swiss, and a Swede. They rendered him invaluable service in the drawing up of edicts and planning policies.

Best of this, he has introduced a parliament. It does not make laws, but is a school for law makers. As explained in a previous article in The Christian Science Monitor, Parliament is a means of contact between the Emperor and the people. By means of it Haile Selassie is breaking down the old hierarchy of Emperor, Ras, governor, big chief, little chief. Now he meets the representatives of the inhabitants of all the provinces, directly, and they discuss together means of making Ethiopia a better place to live in.

Young Under-Officials

The ministers also are being reorganized. Most of the titular heads are older men, that is conservative, backward grandees. But the general secretaries, who really do the work, are younger, educated men. They represent the new and little by little are introducing reforms.

This illustrates the Emperor's way of working. He humors the old and favors the new. He brings in foreign aid, but without affecting native sensibilities. He satisfies the pride of old chiefs and the ambitions of young reformers. He keeps the stables of the old palace open for the mules of his ministers and the garages of the new palace for the motorcars of their general secretaries.

He fosters sentiment for the freeing of slaves, has abolished the slave traffic and has lightened the burdens of serfs. He hires experienced foreigners to administer difficult, outlying provinces. And he is steadily limiting the power of the backward clergy.

He keeps his temper, hides his disappointments, avoids clashes and always tries to conciliate. He thinks time has helped him and that the educated leaders of new generations would make a new Ethiopia if left alone. He is the personification of unwavering faith, of hopefulness and of love for his people.

3350-Pound Cake Marks Relief Camp's Birthday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 9.—A birthday cake weighing 3350 pounds was cut at Ft. Eustis Federal Transient Relief Camp at Mulberry Island Oct. 6 at festivities celebrating the first anniversary of the camp's existence. The cake was made in the camp bakery and served to the 4000 men here from every state in the Union.

Paul B. Murphy is the camp director. Three hundred buildings have been reconditioned, a grand stand erected for athletic contests, and an emergency airport developed. All these activities are intended to prepare residents of the camp to re-enter the occupational field as opportunity offers in the future.

Economic Effect of Sanctions

With sanctions impending against Italy as the aggressor in the East African imbroglio, the probable effect of the exercise of such penalties on three powers—Italy, France and Britain—has been summarized by the Associated Press in these three brief statements.

Italy

Italy stands to lose several billion lire yearly in exports by isolation from other League of Nations members when the League imposes economic and financial sanctions against this country.

But Italy feels this loss will be made up in exports to other countries, Italian economists insist.

Quoting recent reports, they showed the so-called "gold bloc" countries—Switzerland, Poland, Holland, France, Belgium and Luxembourg—all members of the League, in a survey here in 1933, took only 21.8 per cent of Italy's total exports of 5,980,000,000 lire. (The lire is quoted currently at about 8 cents.)

The United Kingdom, which would be another sanctioning nation, took 11.4 per cent, while the non-League members, Germany and the United States, bought 12.2 and 8.7 per cent, respectively.

Other countries, both members and nonmembers of the League, bought Italian goods to the extent of 45.8 per cent.

One effect of the proposed sanctions undoubtedly would be the dwindling of exports in Italian foodstuffs, which constitute almost 33 per cent of the total exports; but such exports will be needed by Italy itself during the war.

On the imports side, economists pointed out that Germany and the United States always have been Italy's greatest single sources of supply. The United States has furnished 15 per cent and Germany 14.6 per cent of the total imports, which aggregated 7,400,000,000 lire in the quoted survey. The gold bloc countries together furnished Italy with only 14.6 per cent of the total imports. Italians, therefore, do not believe the nation can be starved out for lack of supplies unless the United States, Germany, Japan and other countries not members of the League take measures against her.

France

French economists pointed out today that Yugoslavia would be one of the countries economically should strict economic sanctions be applied against Italy.

If a halt in world trade with Italy were ordered, Yugoslavia would lose her best customer, since the Italians buy more than a quarter of the total exports of France's Little Entente ally.

Observers reported the commercial factor was balanced by Serbian sympathy with Ethiopia's desire to maintain its independence and the Croats and Slovenes' memories of Plume.

France would lose slightly favorable trade balance in case commercial traffic were halted, but French exports to Italy constitute less than one thirtieth of France's total world exports.

Imports from Italy are less than one fiftieth of this nation's total imports. During the first six months of 1935, France's imports from Italy were valued at 210,857,000 francs, and her exports to Italy at 280,458,000 francs. (The franc is quoted currently at about 6.5 cents.)

Britain

If the League of Nations stops Italy's foreign trade through economic sanctions, Great Britain, it was estimated today, will lose more than \$9,000,000 annually in goods exported to the Mediterranean power.

British miners would suffer most, since more than a third of the total exports to Italy are British coal.

The British iron, steel, machinery, woolen and automobile trades also would be affected. Because of the difficulty of obtaining payment, many British manufacturers already have ceased accepting Italian orders for goods.

Great Britain buys \$3,500,000 of Italian goods. In case of stoppage of trade with Italy, it is thought, most of this material could be obtained elsewhere.

Statisticians and military observers believe that if a ban on the export of munitions to Italy could be enforced, the Ethiopian war might be of short duration.

Italy provided only 1.7 per cent of the world export of arms in 1934; but no matter how large the stocks she has on hand, war waste—estimated at 100 per cent monthly in case of airplanes—would rapidly shrink them, experts say, and she would lack the means of manufacturing fresh supplies.

Only the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet are self-sufficient in most of their war necessities. Italy lacks chrome ore, mica, nickel, platinum, rubber, tin, tungsten, coal, copper, cotton, iron, lead, manganese, petroleum, wool and zinc.

Laval Demands \$879,000,000 For Defense Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

France looms once again the crucial question of the franc's future.

After being in the background since the politico-financial crisis last June, this question is now beginning to preoccupy anew the French authorities. The repeated appeals for currency stabilization launched at Geneva by Georges Bonnet, Minister of Commerce, are interpreted here as evidence that the position of the franc may not be quite as impregnable as official assertions claim.

There has been one distinctly favorable factor in the situation which appeared to promise real hope of maintaining the franc on the gold standard at its present parity. This factor was the present Government's drastic economy campaign. After cutting several billion francs from the 1935 budgetary deficit early in the summer, the Government recently published estimates for 1936 according to which next year's budget will be really balanced for the first time since the opening of the economic crisis.

Slashing 7,500,000,000 francs from this year's expenditures, M. Reginier had presented estimates fixing the state's income from taxes and its ordinary expenditures at 40,000,000,000 francs (\$2,666,000,000 at 15). Further, he had announced that extra-budgetary expenditures covered by loans, which this year have totaled approximately 11,000,000,000 francs, are to be reduced in 1936 to 7,000,000,000. Thus, the Government had manifested its intention of putting France's finances on a really sound basis.

This intention, however, was evidently little more than a laudable effort on paper. There are many economic and political objections which threaten to thwart the Government's good intentions in this direction as the defense needs are now being met.

M. Reginier himself declared recently that a balanced budget in fact depended upon several doubtful elements including international monetary stability, a revival of world trade, and at least a measure of internal economic recovery. And these factors, as he pointed out, depend in turn on peace and stability abroad and in France itself.

State Falls Behind

There is as yet no sound evidence that recovery is on the way in France. On the contrary, revenue returns for the first seven months of this year indicate that despite the recent economy measures, the State's income will fall short of its expenditures by at least 4,000,000,000 francs. Mass meetings of small shopkeepers held recently in Paris and in other provincial centers voiced very vigorous protests against the Government's deflationary policy which they claim has had the effect of making business worse instead of better. Peasant unrest continues acute, and the Government's efforts to reduce retail prices are not meeting with general success. The revival of public confidence necessary to a freer movement of credit appears therefore to be unlikely in the near future.

Thus it appears probable that before long France will once again find itself face to face with the dilemma described frankly by Premier Pierre Laval in the summer as "either drastic deflation or devaluation." And linked with this is the admitted dilemma for the French franc: either French prices must be brought in line with world levels, or the franc itself must be "re-aligned."

Deflation Revisited

It is against this background that M. Bonnet's appeal at Geneva for currency stabilization should be viewed. His speech was addressed primarily to Great Britain. The opinion prevails in France that the British refusal to stabilize the pound is responsible for much of the present deflationary pressure in the French economic system. Apprehension that the pound may go still lower is undoubtedly one of the reasons why the Government's efforts to revive business have met with such slight success.

Although French economists gen-

Former Judge's Entry In Political Field Roils New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The strength and persistence of the English tradition that the judiciary should be kept clear of politics is exemplified in comment caused by the decision of Sir Alexander Herdman, a former judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, to re-enter the political arena.

Sir Alexander was a Minister in the Massey Cabinet some years ago and one of its strongest personalities. In 1918 he left politics to take a seat on the bench. This year he retired from the bench, and the day after he was accorded a farewell by the bar, he accepted an invitation to contest a seat at the forthcoming elections and in doing so launched a frontal attack on the Government's record.

A writer in the New Zealand Law Journal deplores the action. "Without attempting to criticize the motives of Sir Alexander Herdman or the soundness or otherwise of his political views, it is suggested that it is a matter for the serious consideration of the profession whether it is proper or wise for a judge to step from the judicial bench to the political arena," the writer states, adding:

"Recognition of the lingering dignity and independence of a retired judge is seen in the provision made for payment of a pension, to ensure that his remaining years shall be free from any necessity to re-enter the field of business or any other arena of possible contest or controversy."

"To step from the justice-seat to next-day active participation in the most controversial of all public activities runs counter to accepted ideas of propriety, as it brings the Judiciary and politics too close together."

While admittedly there are immense stretches of little, or no, utility, there are cattle and sheep proprietors who are by no means so sweeping in their criticism.

After a general survey of Australia, Dr. Madigan told the Rotary Club that he was convinced that half of the Continent was very sparse pastoral country. One-fifth of the total area was a sand-ridged desert which would never carry any population. Only 1,500,000 square miles—one half of the Continent—was worth developing, he concluded.

Mexican Officials Slain By Rebels, Dispatches Say

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 9 (P)—Three officials and a civilian were slain in a raid on Granados, Sonora, by armed men who were described as members of a rebel band, dispatches to the capital reported today.

From Nogales, Sonora, on the American border, came word that 14 men accused of being rebels were held there for transfer to Hermosillo and military trials.

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SPECIMEN OF TYPE

22 And they immediately left the ship and their father, and followed him. 7:24 18:28 20:1,2,3,4

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Combine of Australian Oil Firms Charged in Board's Minority Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—In the finding of the Royal Commission which investigated the activities of the several oil companies operating in Australia, the chairman of the commission submitted a minority report, in which he declared a combine had existed between the major oil companies:

1. For the purpose of preventing price cutting.
2. For the purpose of preventing competition among themselves.
3. For the purpose of stifling competition from outsiders.

The agreement between the principal importing companies was known as the "White Products" policy. Lubricating oil trading was governed under a "Black Products" policy.

Wide Discussion Caused

Copies of the reports of the two sections of the Royal Commission have just reached Perth and have been the subject of animated discussions among commercial men.

About the time of the commencement of taking evidence by the Royal Commission, the general impression gained ground that in all states and New Zealand the "White Products" policy had been abandoned.

News has just been received in Perth that the program has been replaced by "a code of ethics" which is on all fours with the old "White Products" policy, having almost

identical conditions governing the activities of the constituent companies.

Roumanian Products

An interesting sidelight on these activities is the recent attempt to establish a West Australian branch of the N. S. W. organization, Independent Oil Industries Limited, by F. B. Smith. This company is mainly operating on British capital, but markets Roumanian products, although no supplies have previously been known to reach the West Australian market.

In order to prevent a footing being obtained with Independent Oil Industries products, petrol quotations to certain selected bus operating clients have been cut since the first of August for a 12-month period, by 2½d. per gallon. Aviation supplies are also offered at this reduced rate.

This is the largest known reduction ever applied locally to offset competition in the petrol market in this state, and is in addition to the ordinary trade discount of 1d. per gallon given to the bus and aeroplane trade.

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Lay Public to See Original Preface of King James Bible

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The pages of history are turned back some 324 years today with announcement by the National Commemorative Committee of Four Hundred Years of the Printed English Bible, of the publication this fall by the Chicago University Press of the King James Preface omitted from English Bibles since 1821 and never before available to the layman.

The publication begins the two months' observation—Oct. 4 to Dec. 8—of the quadricentennial which finds the Bible translated into 880 languages and distributed to the most remote corners of the earth—even beyond the Arctic Circle.

The King James Preface, which is reproduced in facsimile from the first edition in the Huntington Library in Pasadena, Calif., was written in 1611 when the makers of the King James version, mindful of the public hostility that re-translations have always aroused in the public thought and which had cost the life of William Tyndale 76 years before for a translation of the Greek New Testament, attempted to answer expected condemnation. It is, therefore, in effect an "apologia."

"Many men's mouths have been open a good while with speeches about the Translation so long in hand . . . they wrote.

"Try to Pin This Down

"We never thought from the beginning that we should need to make a new translation, nor yet to make a bad one a good one, but to make a good one better or out of many good ones one principal good one, not justly to be expected against."

Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, who made the well-known American translation of the Bible in collaboration with the late J. M. P. Smith in 1934, sought today to clarify misconceptions that have arisen over the omission of this Preface by publishers for more than 100 years.

"Not the Only Bible

"First of these," he said, "is the notion that the King James version is the 'original.' For these people, the illustrious services of Bible translators from William Tyndale to Matthew Parker simply do not exist."

"Another extraordinary view widely held is that the King James version was verbally inspired. But the greatest illusion of all about the King James Bible is that it is the sole, unique, divine Bible untouched by human hands.

"If its original Preface were once more offered to all readers, these errors by well-meaning people would not occur. Good judgment and common sense therefore demand that 'The Translators to the Reader' be made available."

Wanted Bible for All

In connection with the import of the preface to the translation, Dr. Goodspeed quoted from the Preface which Miles Coverdale, who first produced the Bible in the common vernacular, wrote for that translation shortly after Tyndale's passing on.

"It grieved me that other nations should be more plentifully provided for with the Scriptures in their mother tongue than we."

The Coverdale Preface reads: "Sure I am that there cometh more knowledge and understanding of the Scriptures by their sundry translations than by all glosses of our sophisticated doctors."

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Israel's People Organized by 'The Law'

Accepted Form of Government Known as Theocracy Under the Guidance of Moses, God's Chosen Leader—Pentateuch Is Historical as Well as Legal—Priests Also Acted as Judges

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Ninth of 24 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Pentateuch, the first five books of the Bible, are commonly termed, is also known as "The Law." This title is given to it because it so aptly characterizes its contents. When the Children of Israel escaped from the conditions of bondage in Egypt to which they had been so long subjected, they were little more than an unorganized mass, lacking unity of thought and action.

It was at once apparent that some form of common agreement was necessary in order for them to go forward to fulfill their destined place as an organized people. Under the guidance of the intrepid Moses, whom God had chosen for this mighty task, they were led to accept form of government which may be termed theocracy. That is to say, under the inspiration of the Hebrew Lawgiver, they were led to learn the will of God, and learning it, to obey it.

Moses' exalted experience in Horeb gave them, in the Ten Commandments, the fundamental truths upon which their subsequent laws were founded. This greatest of all moral codes came through a definite experience of Theophany, and enabled Moses to turn the unsettled thought of his turbulent and self-willed followers to the acceptance of Jehovah as their guide and protection.

New Conditions Met

This was the beginning of the elaborate system of law which developed so extensively as to direct the private life of the individual and the affairs of the whole people. As they went forward in their years of wandering, and also after the settlement in the land of Canaan, this law developed, unfolded, to meet the new conditions they were constantly facing.

To fully understand the situation in which the Children of Israel found themselves, we need to bear in mind that they were an unorganized group, with no experience in self-government, and with little or no racial consciousness. Moses' task was to develop them into a closely knit organized band, prepared to make their way toward a common purpose; and that purpose he saw to be doing the will of God—surely, a task sufficient to challenge the efforts of the most courageous leader.

As to the time of the acceptance of the Law as authoritative, that is of its canonization, there is some doubt. Two major historic events, however, bear upon the case. One is the promulgation in 621 B. C. of the Deuteronomistic Law (2 K. 23:1); the second, the publication of a Book of the Law brought by Ezra from Babylon, probably about 450 B. C. (Neh. 8-10). In both cases, says Prof. John Skinner, "a Law Book was solemnly accepted by the people as the basis of a covenant with God, and thereafter as having normative authority for religion and the conduct of life" (Peake's Commentary, p. 37).

U. S. Hopes to Get Jump on Weather By Advance Notices From Siberia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Striving to forecast the weather a week ahead more accurately than it does at present, the weather bureau is negotiating with the Soviet Government for daily radio reports on conditions in Siberia.

Willie B. Gregg, chief of the bureau, has just returned from the Moscow and Leningrad conferences ever attended by a representative of this country's weather reporting service.

"Much of our weather comes originally from Siberia, across the Bering Straits, Alaska and Northwest Canada," Mr. Gregg explained.

"We feel that if we can get reports from Siberia regularly they will be of great assistance, possibly in extending the period covered by our forecasts and in making them more accurate. We hope they will be particularly helpful in connection with our weekly forecasts."

Weather information now is exchanged "occasionally" between San Francisco and Siberia, Mr. Gregg explained, but the great distance between these points makes radio transmission difficult and irregular. He said it may prove necessary to have some Alaskan station relay the messages.

The Weather Bureau chief expressed belief that the United States within five or ten years will co-operate in the establishment of stations far up in the Arctic to flash reports on the beginnings of cold waves. There are many young Americans who would jump at the chance to keep such lonely vigils six months or a year at a time, he said.

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

Ninth of 24 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is still uncertain whether Ezra's Law Book contained all the five books of the Pentateuch, or only the Priestly Code. While Deuteronomy contains the moral and legal code accepted by the people for their guidance, it also appears that the author of Leviticus revised the earlier laws and added substantially to them. This may have been done during the Exile, in which case, the Law Book brought back to Jerusalem may have been the Pentateuch which, after further slight revisions, appeared in its present form.

But the Pentateuch contains much more than that Law. To a great degree, it is historical as well as legal. For here we find the story of creation, in dual form, and the history of the beginnings of the human race. These narratives of the book of Genesis continue through subsequent books. In fact, so easily does the historical narrative continue in Joshua, that this book is sometimes joined with the five of the Pentateuch, making what is known as the Hexateuch.

The development of the Law, following the Exodus, is closely bound up with the history of the people. It could scarcely be otherwise, for the two are closely interrelated. The Law grew out of the necessities of the people. At the time of compilation, the five books of the Pentateuch were regarded as one book, and the division into their present form seems somewhat artificial, for the subject matter in a given book is not always related.

Ritualistic Discussion

Originally, Genesis was followed by a story of the life and deeds of Moses, which carried Israel's story to the entrance into Canaan, and made up the narrative portion of Exodus and Numbers, perhaps originally one book. Hence we have the passing on and burial. In the revised form, as we now have it, this account appears in Deuteronomy. The narrative, which has been termed the "Saga of Moses," is not always continuous, but is frequently interrupted by the discussion of legalistic and ritualistic subjects.

The authorship of the Pentateuch was long attributed to Moses. But recent discoveries, intensive scholarship, and the historical method of research, have definitely disproved this theory. An author would not have ascribed to himself in many instances. Nor would he have inter-twined two stories, as "J" and "E," into a single narrative had he been the author of both. Moreover, it is apparent that to strengthen the people's loyalty to the laws promulgated by Moses, many statements were attributed to him which manifestly were made by others.

This in no wise detracts from

the high accomplishments of the great Lawgiver, but rather emphasizes the efforts of the priest writers to utilize his name to the utmost to strengthen the adherence of the people to the Mosaic code.

Moses was the outstanding personality, the sacred character of the Exodus. He has been and ever will be the intrepid leader, who came so near to Jehovah as to receive directly the divine commands and the fundamental laws, as exhibited in the Ten Commandments.

One notable fact pointed out by modern scholars is the similarity between the laws of Moses and those promulgated by Hammurabi, King of Babylon, between 2285-2242 B. C. This legal code was written 1000 years before the time of Moses. Yet the latter has enough similarity to indicate a certain dependence, the one upon the other. This in no wise detracts from the authority of Moses' code, or the authenticity of the account of Moses' experience on the sacred oracles, and teachers of the sacred oracles, and teachers of the law; they acted as judges and celebrated the rites at the altar. Thus they gained prominence in the social fabric, and with the decline of the powers of the prophets, became the most powerful group in Israel.

Work of Levitical Priests

The high position attained by the priests accounts for their desire and determination to record the important laws and rituals. Hence we have the priestly code, laws, and the history found in the Pentateuch, the recording of which extended from B. C. 600 to 450, but which ended with the great reformation and the acceptance of the Law Book of Ezra.

Thus the Levitical priests (descendants of Levi) codified, revised, and extended the original laws of Moses until they assumed the form which is now found in the book of Leviticus, and in the legal sections of Exodus and Numbers.

Some scholars contend that it was the desire of these priest-writers to give to their laws a historic background which led to the writing of the story of Creation, including man, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis. As both Israel and Judah were represented in this group of priest-writers, this led to the interweaving of the two stories that of the South with that of the Northern tribe, now known as the Jehovistic and the Elohist accounts of creation.

In Works Progress Administration services for extension of church educational and recreational activities. The federation represents 1053 churches of 18 Protestant denominations.

The trustees' statement said that acceptance of the offer would, in their judgment, "be subject to interpretation as, or construed to be, a violation of the principle of separation of church and state." WPA officials, co-operating with the Chicago Recreation Commission, offered the services of 2000 relief clients to direct recreation programs. Similar offers were made to Roman Catholic and Jewish institutions.

Speakers Press Strike On Relief Projects

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8 (AP)—Striking relief workers sent their "flying squadron" of speakers roving from project to project today, but gained only a few recruits after women and children had joined in the picketing at the start of work.

At one project, the men dropped their tools, listened to the speakers while standing in a street near by, and then resumed their labor. The foreman on the job said "maybe a half dozen quit" after the speeches. Relief authorities continued their openly avowed intention of "out-waiting" the strikers.

The strike was called last Friday in protest against a \$55 a month WPA wage scale, the men demanding \$120 a month for families of five dependents.

Protestant Federation Declines WPA Fund Offer

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Trustees of the Chicago Church Federation yesterday declined an offer of \$1,500,000

Noted Violinist Is Grateful For Aid Given Music by Radio

Mischa Elman, noted violinist, today credited radio with having saved the music world during the depression. Mr. Elman will play his first radio recital of the 1935 season on Sunday, Oct. 13, at 10 p. m., over the National Broadcasting Company's WEAF network.

The noted artist said that the sponsors of symphony orchestras and opera companies, confronted with reduced earnings in the days before radio, would likely have failed to carry their organizations through the panic. Today, he said, the added strength furnished directly and indirectly by the outlying audience, built up by consistent broadcasting of good music by leading musical bodies, supplied just the additional financial help needed to carry these organizations through.

As well-known examples Mr. Elman referred to the successful public appeals for direct money gifts made by the organizations supporting the Metropolitan Opera Company and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.

"Several musical organizations," Mr. Elman said, "whose almost certain loss otherwise would have been calamities in the musical world, were enabled to get through their trying period because they were able to earn money by sponsored concerts or were paid by the networks for sustaining programs."

Mr. Elman said that this represented to him one of the major contributions radio has made to music. "It is well enough to say," he said, "that broadcasting has brought good music to the great public remote from concert hall centers. That is certainly true. But the equally striking truth appeals to me, that broadcasting actually contributed in a major way to the dollars and cents solution of the life or death problems of the organizations most concerned with good music."

Mark Twain, or Samuel Clemens, American author and humorist, according to the committee formed to observe the centennial of his birth in 1835, rivaled Jules Verne in the accuracy of his predictions. In a letter written in Vienna in 1899 he forecast radio programs almost as we know them today.

"For 60 cents a week," he wrote, "the telephone reads the morning news to you at home; gives you the stocks and markets at noon; gives you lessons in three foreign languages during three hours; gives you the afternoon telegrams; and at night the concerts and operas. Of course, the clerks and seamstresses and bookbatches and everybody else are subscribers."

In 1904, in an essay entitled "From the London Times of 1904," Mark Twain predicted television as we shall undoubtedly come to know it within a few years. He also described two-way radio telephone communication.

"Preparing the way for television in the schools" is the way in which a new experiment in "visual radio education," using duplicate sets of lantern slides in a number of schools to illustrate a radio lecture, is described. A number of Pennsylvania educators gathered in one of the new, modernistic studios of WIP in Philadelphia recently, for a preview of the first program in this experimental series. This program will be broadcast from this Gimbel Brothers station at 2:30 on Monday, Oct. 14.

The series has been prepared by the Pennsylvania Arts and Sciences Society, which is providing 16 high schools in Philadelphia and its suburbs with slides for use with the experimental lectures, which will cover everything from fine art and archaeological exploration, to aviation.

At the beginning of each lecture a picture of the speaker is flashed on the screen so that the students may get a sense of his actual presence beyond the loudspeakers and the

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microphone. From that point local stereophonic operators in each school will change the successive slides at the musical note of a gong struck by the lecturer in the studio.

This system, according to Louis Walton Siple, director of the Arts and Sciences Society, gives a greater feeling of personal contact with the lecturer than is possible in "canned" motion picture talks. While paving the way for television in which only one set of slides would be needed, the new method is very much less expensive than any other means of providing many schools with lectures by the best authorities on each subject.

For the "preview," Dr. Daniel Garber, head of the faculty of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, lectured on the Temple Collection of paintings by American artists.

Some of those present remarked that if in place of the sepia slides used, the pictures could have been given in natural colors, the lecture would have been ahead of anything that can be expected of television, in its first commercial stages, at least.

[A Wednesday radio comment feature.]

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Whitest City of North Africa

IF, AMONG the gray rocks and rough pebbles of a mountain range, you were to chance upon a gleaming crystal, or a mist-white monstrosity, you would feel much as we did when we came through wild country into the mountains of the Zerhoun, and found the hidden city of Moulay Idriss.

Its background showed great cloudy peaks, jagged and scarred and steeply gray; silver-fringed clouds hung along the summits, and the wide and open stretch of country below, rough with palm scrub, was dotted with grazing sheep; here and there were villages of thatched huts or gray-brown tents—those widespread, angled structures, reminiscent of cobwebs flung between bent grasses. An easy road to find, and pleasant to traverse in spite of its rugged surroundings; for the French Government has thoughtfully supplied direction posts, and the surface was sufficiently good. Bushes and fields were gay with flowers, marigolds, wild roses, sweet sultans, valerian, and many another. The sun shone; a sweet fresh breeze blew.

So we came to Moulay Idriss, a pale jewel of mystery among the gray mountains, perched upon its two lonely peaks. Once we had climbed the steeply winding road to its outer gate, and entered in under its wide Moorish arch, we knew that we were looking upon that which had been hidden from alien eyes for hundreds of years.

Moulay Idriss has been from early days a sacred city to the Moslem worshippers of Morocco; for here is the tomb and Zaouia (sacred college) of Moulay Idriss El Akbar (the Elder), founder of the Idrissite dynasty, and perhaps the most deeply venerated of all the holy men of this country. Defeated in battle by the Khalif Yacoub El Mansour in the year 1788 A. D., he fled to Magreb, and came to the chief of the Aouraba tribe which then dwelt at Oulili (Volubilis). Here, to a mixed population of heathen, Christian, and Jew, he preached the

Mohammadan faith, gaining such influence that he was shortly recognized as sovereign.

Someone has written of Moulay Idriss that it is the whitest city of North Africa; and it might well be so, for upon the terraces of snowy houses, rising tier beyond tier above the market-place with its blue-shadowed colonnades, the effect of brilliant sunlight on white buildings is dazzling. Higher yet rises the flawless whiteness and turquoise green tiled roof of the holy man's tomb. We had climbed and climbed again in the car to come to the outer gate, but we climbed yet higher and farther on our feet. Up through another fine gateway, up again by narrow winding ways, past the archway of the Mosque and the Zaouia; on again, still climbing steeply, until at length we came to rest on a little platform, upon which we stood, as it were, high in air above the highest level of the town. Spread before us was a wonderful view of the terraces of closely packed houses along the mountain-side. The town stands in two portions: Khilber upon a peak, and Taga on a spur of the Zerhoun. Below are the dark crees, and, above, the jagged, frowning peaks of the range. The contrast between the city's glittering whiteness and the fierce, gray crags and shadowy foliage gave it the appearance of a jewel in a barbaric setting, or a white flower within its enveloping sheath of gray-green leaves.

We were escorted round the town by our capable Arab chauffeur, leaving the car with all our possessions in the custody of a small, black-eyed, dark-faced "gamin," who proved himself to be entirely trustworthy.

One recalls, not without surprise, that it was only in 1916, after centuries of fanatical isolation, that Moulay Idriss surrendered to the French almost without resistance. Now one may come and go in safety, hardly arousing more than a mild interest among the white-robed, dignified citizens.

F. M. R.

"Be Noble" A Great Firm's Password

FABERGÉ was not only famous because he was a jeweller. He was something much more besides. He was a genius on the ramp, always in search of something on which to vent his creative skill, and on this quest his clients helped him. Now you cannot give a pearl necklace to a Queen, or a diamond to a Rothschild, or a ruby to a Greville: they

have them all. This is what set Fabergé on his quest, and it was just this which made him supreme. It was all those beautiful articles of *fantaisie*, those *délicats* for the table which made his fame all over the world. . . . On these he simply let himself go and used not only gold, silver, enamel and precious stones, but all the Siberian semi-precious stones, jade or nephrite, orlitz, rock crystal and many more.

Easter eggs took first place. Everything was adapted to the shape of them. The first egg which Fabergé suggested to Alexander III was exactly like a real one. It was made of gold and enameled white opaque, and opened revealing the yolk, also of gold and enameled yellow. The yolk opened and inside was a chicken of different-colored gold; inside the chicken was a model of the Imperial Crown, identical in every respect with the original; and inside the crown was a tiny ruby egg. The Tsar was so taken with the charm of the idea and the clever execution, that he gave Fabergé a standing order for an egg every year which he presented to the Empress.

If ever there was a simple man, an unbusinesslike man, a knowing, exasperated, humble, battered, proud, sarcastic and lovable man, Carl Fabergé was his name. Head of a firm of world-wide ramifications whose success depended entirely on his own personality, creator, controller, designer and workmaster, with a large staff of assistants and workmasters of every nationality to look after all experts in their particular work, with a clientele all over the world, all with their particular likes and dislikes and all, whenever they went to St. Petersburg, wanting to see him personally, the wonder was that he managed at all. He not only did this, but he built up one of the outstanding businesses of the world. To succeed in this a man must have a secret; and Fabergé's secret was that he trusted implicitly every man who was working for him. With him there was no rampaging around the building early in the morning to let everybody know he was there and keep them to the mark. He sat quietly in his retreat and seemed to be letting the business run itself. But if anyone thought that because he was a simple man he was a simpleton, that because he was not businesslike he did not know how to run a business, they made a vast mistake. An artist and creator, he possessed what was much more valuable than talent—a fine, lovable character which was patent to everyone.

When I went to say good-bye to him before I left for London, he put on his coat and hat and we went off to the station together. He had never done such a thing in his life before, so I was told. Up and down the platform did we stroll many times and never a word did he say. And I dared not encroach on his silence. Then he held out his hand and with a bursting heart I took it. He was letting me go to do as I liked in Europe, Asia and America, entrusting everything to me without a word.

He had come to the station for one purpose only—to give me the password of his firm. As the train moved out of the station he again held out his hand. "Good-bye," Mr. Bainbridge," he said. "Be Noble." He had not asked for my grandfather's name nor what was my religion. He did not know what sums I knew nor whether my "approach" was good. . . . There you have the basis on which a great man chose his men and gave them his instructions. These words, "Be Noble," were the only instructions he ever gave me.—H. C. Bainbridge, in "Twice Seven" (New York: Dutton.)

A Young Lady of Six Weeks

ADVERTISED my school as a Home school, and it gradually dawned on me that a Home school should have a baby also. I had a wilderness of a garden, and it seemed a waste to have a garden and no child to bring up in it. At this time, too, it was a year since the first pupil had arrived. I had one or two big girls in their teens, who would enjoy looking after a baby. . . . So one Wednesday—Wednesday being the cheap-ticket day—my sister and I went to London to the society that keeps a supply, and investigated. I wanted one as young as possible, and a girl. . . . There was a nice fat baby boy I fell in love with, of six months, but I was already godmother to a small nephew, the aforesaid Jim, so it must be a girl. The youngest girl was one of six weeks, quite bald, and being so young, you could not tell what she was going to look like later. I did not really pay much attention to her, as I rather hankered after the boy, and besides, she was promised to some other people. I came home to think about it, finally decided against the boy, and said I would have the little girl. If the other people did not want her, they did not—she was too young. The



YOUNG WOMAN WITH A FAN, by Boucher. A Drawing in Black and Red Crayon

ALTHOUGH the artist and his work are always the focus of interest, yet collectors of art should not be overlooked. It is they who commission painters and who, moreover, preserve the works of bygone days from destruction. Collectors have laid the foundations of our museums; it is to their artistic sensibility that public galleries and museums owe their enrichment by gifts and loans of valuable works of art.

Charles Gustavus, Count Tessin (1696-1770), the son of Nicodemus Tessin, the builder of the Royal Palace at Stockholm, was a born collector. Entering the diplomatic service, he became in turn Swedish Ambassador to Vienna and to Paris. During his three years in France, he had the opportunity to collect the best examples of French art produced at that time. In fact, Tessin bought what he admired with such prodigality that his fortune began to show an alarming decrease. His house was filled with eighteenth-century French art, among which the works of François Boucher occupied a foremost place.

Boucher's work is both graceful and charming. He does not go too deeply into his subjects, but captivates by his playfulness which was well suited to the age of Louis XV. Tessin gave Boucher commissions for paintings and drawings; he entrusted to this artist the illustration of a book he had written, "Famille ou l'Influence laune."

Tessin had already inherited from his father a large collection of drawings which he greatly augmented when he acquired part of the Crozat Collection in 1741. His house, on the Quai des Théatins, at this time was a veritable museum.

It was one of Boucher's merits that, not only had he the capacity for making quick sketches, but he finished them off in such a way that they made complete pictures in themselves. The gallant careers and arduous scenes of eighteenth-century life were his favorite subjects. Boucher's "Young Woman With a Fan," now in the Stockholm Museum, is a lovely example of his art. It was acquired for the Swedish capital when Tessin fell into disgrace politically and his splendid collection had to be sold. The drawing is in black and red crayon. The young woman gives the impression of having seated herself hastily, that she is ready at a moment to spring up again. She is looking at something, the nature of which we can only guess. Her wide silk modish garments are elegantly draped about her dainty figure. The little cap, which scarcely keeps her wayward

curls in check, is a pleasant sketch in itself; and the coquettish way in which she handles her fan shows how completely Boucher was at home in this milieu.

PROGRESO ESPIRITUAL SIN IMPEDIMENTA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UN VIAJERO que estaba regresando de una excursión a tierras lejanas, decidió de pronto cambiar su itinerario y continuar su viaje por aeroplaneo. Entre las instrucciones, que recibió de la compañía de transportes, venía información acerca de la cantidad de equipaje que se le permitía a los viajeros. Por consecuencia tenía que arreglar de nuevo el equipaje que llevaba, y al hacer esto, encontró con sorpresa que gran parte de él no se necesitaba inmediatamente, y que algunas cosas podían eliminarse por completo.

Viajeros de experiencia han aprendido, como éste tenía que aprender, de llevar de viaje sólo aquellas cosas que son realmente precisas. Mucha gente ha aprendido también, por medio de las experiencias de estos últimos años, a vivir más sencillamente y a desembarazarse de las cosas que no son necesarias en la vida diaria. Pero tal vez lo más importante que aprendamos que aprender todos nosotros es que deberíamos desembarazarnos más y más de pensamientos que no son necesarios ni de provecho. El que trate de progresar por el camino correcto puede aprender a distinguir entre pensamientos que son esenciales y de provecho y aquellos que no lo son; y eliminando estos últimos alcanzará un progreso más rápido y más seguro.

En la página 133 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe: "El Amor alivia todas las pesadumbres, da una paz que sobrepasa todo entendimiento y con las señales que la acompañaban." Los que estudian la Ciencia Cristiana aprenden a comprender la verdad de esta declaración, y encuentran que los obstáculos que impedían su progreso hacia la armonía, van desapareciendo por medio de la aplicación correcta de las enseñanzas de esta Ciencia.

La declaración de más arriba está de acuerdo

Unencumbered Spiritual Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TRAVELER returning to his home from a long distance suddenly decided to change his route and travel by air. Included among the instructions which he received from the transportation company was a statement as to the amount of baggage which would be permitted. Accordingly, it was found necessary to rearrange his luggage, and in doing so he found to his surprise that much of it was not immediately useful, and that some of it could be dispensed with entirely.

Experienced travelers have learned, as did this one, to take with them on a journey only those things which are useful. Many people have also learned, through the experiences of the past few years, to live more simply and to be less encumbered by needless things in everyday living. But perhaps a very important thing we all have still to learn is that we should be less and less encumbered by needless and useless thoughts. One who is endeavoring to progress along right lines may learn to discriminate between thoughts which are essential and helpful and those which are not; and, by discarding the latter, he will find progress more rapid and sure.

In her book "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 133), "Love makes all burdens light. It gives a peace that passeth understanding, and with 'signs following.' Students are learning the truth of this statement, and are finding themselves relieved of hindrances in their progress toward harmony by the correct application of the teachings of this Science.

The statement above quoted is wholly in accord with the words of Christ Jesus (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." During the days of his ministry on earth, those who came to him were indeed relieved of their burdens of sickness, sorrow, and sin. Today all who will may draw nigh to Truth and Love, which Jesus expressed and demonstrated, and find relief.

One may ask, But how can Truth and Love relieve me of the daily burden of lack and limitation? Students of Christian Science are learning that all wrong conditions are but the outward expression of the lack of right thinking, and many have been able to correct such a condition through the study of the Bible and

the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. An orderly way to study these two books is provided by the *Christian Science Quarterly*, in which definite lessons are set forth for each week's study. Through this study many are learning the results of correct thinking as expressed in a more harmonious experience, and in a more abundant supply of useful things.

One student who was burdened and unhappy because of a selfish disposition learned to apply the teachings of Christ Jesus practically, especially his words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Mark 12:31). The result was that he lost his burden through expressing more consideration for others, and found greater sympathy and joy in their happiness.

Another, whose thought was encumbered by worldly ambition and who was consequently discontented and unhappy, was guided to think along wholly different and much happier lines by a careful study of the Gospel of John, in which very definite statements are made of the power and almightiness of God, Love.

Anxiety, sensitiveness, resentment, and fear are thought-burdens which are neither helpful nor needful. These and many others are daily being discarded by faithful seekers for the truth which Jesus taught and demonstrated.

In these days, even those things which are needful on a journey are frequently supplied in materials which are lighter in weight and more practical than formerly. In ridding oneself of mental burdens, some thoughts are found to be wholly unnecessary, such as undue criticism or unwholesome ambition, and these may be summarily discarded.

Other thought-burdens are just as undesirable. When they are discarded, however, they need to be replaced by that correct thinking which is an aid to progress. Fear should be replaced by that confidence which is inspired by an understanding of God, Love; hatred by the active expression of that love which is the reflection of God's gentle omnipresence; self-pity should be replaced by joy in the fact that God is protecting and providing for us, His children, and that when we are faithful and obedient, we may realize true blessings.

It is indeed comforting to know that through prayer and study of Jesus' words and works, as explained through the teachings of Christian Science, one may really drop all impeding weights and realize peace, health, and harmony. Definite desire and determination to think correctly are sure to be rewarded by more peaceful experiences, and by real and lasting joy and sure progress toward harmony.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

The Windless Day

NO BERRY has fallen
From the mountain ash;
No leaf has flown
Like golden bird
In startled migration
From the sycamore.
Elm boughs clasped
Above the road
Are carved and still
As any Gothic arch.
Clouds are beamed
In gray-blue skies
And all of Autumn
Is a moment stayed.

MARION BROWNELL

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Listed Stock
Quotations

Market Traders

Interested in A
Few Specialties

By Forrester Price

Stocks still in the doldrums. A few specialties and a handful of public utilities invited some attention.

It was difficult at times to determine today what the trend was, if any.

Volume of trading slumped down to small proportions.

Transfers amounted to about 800,000 shares.

Among the specialties Food Machinery rose nearly 3 points to a new peak price for the year.

Diamond Fiber also reached a new high by a rise of more than a point. Endicott Johnson preferred made a one-point gain.

Among the utilities, Engineers Public Service 5 per cent preferred advanced nearly 3 points to a new peak price for the year.

Class I railroads in July had a net loss of nearly \$16,000,000, according to figures submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This report did not help the rail shares any.

Union Pacific was off 3 1/2 points at one time. Great Northern preferred was down more than a point.

Other losses were recorded by United Fruit, American Car & Foundry, American Telephone, Eastman Kodak, Westinghouse Electric, Republic Iron & Steel and New York Shipbuilding.

Small price changes mostly were in evidence in the bond division. The price movement in all parts of the bond list was slightly upward.

In the commodity markets wheat prices moved higher on reports that the grain belt needed rain. However, the close was easy. Cotton was steady. Copper was firm.

Stock market price movements for the time past have been of a "technical nature," according to market analysts, whatever that may mean.

Perhaps it might be better to say that it is a professional market in which the principal business is done by habitual traders who find it impossible to keep out of the market. These are the fellows who are tape readers and keep a watchful eye on market charts provided by statisticians.

One thing seems certain and that is important traders are doing nothing. Nor is the element known as the "public" interested in any great extent.

Until international affairs settle down somewhat it is not expected that business on the exchange will vary greatly in volume, or that prices will go far either way.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; specialties higher; metals and rails easy.

Bonds: Steady; governments and Industrials improve.

Curb: Mixed; utilities lose; sterling in demand.

Cotton: Steady; higher cables; trade and foreign buying.

Sugar: Lower; disappointing spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; late profit-taking.

Corn: Lower; increased rural offerings.

Cattle—25c higher; top \$13.25.

Hogs: Stronger; top \$11.25.

London: After Geneva discussions and election talk had restricted business on the stock exchange during the forenoon wherein prices sagged, renewed buying of gilt-edged securities and oil shares imparted a more cheerful tone to the market. A fair recovery later took place in industrial, while transatlantic issues developed irregularly. The market closed steady.

Paris: Prices slumped on the Bourse today as France awaited the League of Nations action regarding sanctions against Italy. Renten and bank stocks declined, while industrial and international issues moved irregularly. The market closed irregular.

Berlin: Prices on the Bourse developed weakness today in absence of buyers, but this was gradually overcome and the market closed sustained.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

City Bank 100 100 100 100

Chase 100 100 100 100

Com. Nat. 100 100 100 100

First Nat. 100 100 100 100

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Tracing in Stocks Mostly of Professional Character

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2
115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2

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Commodity and
Money Markets

Classification

Of United Corp.

As Investment

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NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The United Corp., York office of the huge Morgan investment in the electric power industry, is expected in usually well-informed circles in Wall Street to seek classification as an investment rather than a holding company, and thus avoid regulation under the Public Utilities Act of 1935.

The United Corp., formed in 1929, holds big blocks of stock in some of the largest power generating and distributing properties in the United States, but it has carefully avoided holding directly an actual majority of the shares in any of these companies.

The Public Utilities Act of 1935, however, classifies all companies holding more than 10 per cent of the stock of any public utility as a holding company subject to federal regulation.

United has substantially more than 10 per cent of the shares of four of the bigger companies and indirectly, together with its direct investment, is represented in the control of just over 50 per cent of one major company—Public Service of New Jersey.

In registering with the Securities & Exchange Commission, the legislation provides that a company may apply for an exception, if it can show that it is a bona fide investment company merely holding its shares for investment and not seeking to influence the management of the utility.

What the United Corporation would do remains a mystery as far as its management is concerned. Its officers say that no decision has been reached. It is acknowledged, however, that all possibilities are being explored, and sources close to United in Wall Street express the opinion that it will seek an exception.

Interlocking directorships in the United Corporation group have been severed recently. Floyd L. Carr, chairman of the boards of Niagara Hudson Corporation and Consolidated Gas Corporation, the largest generator and distributor, respectively, of electric power in the country, resigned from the board of United.

United Harold Stanley, who recently left S. P. Morgan & Co. to form the investment banking house of Morgan, Stanley & Co., Inc., also resigned from United.

Last spring, B. C. Cobb, who was then chairman of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, left the United board.

None of the present directors of United are officers of an electric power company.

The United Corp. investment in four big utility companies having gross assets, according to latest balance sheets, of close to \$3,000,000,000, ranges from 18 to 36 per cent. These companies are Niagara Hudson Corp., United Gas Improvement, Columbia Gas and Public Service of New Jersey.

Indirectly, through the United Gas Improvement holding of Public Service Corp. of New Jersey, United indirectly holds a 20 per cent interest in the electric power industry, slightly more than 50 per cent, and its interest in Niagara Hudson, about 30 per cent. Its other chief investments are a 5 per cent interest in Commonwealth & Southern and 2 per cent in Consolidated Gas.

Wheat Prices Again Are Slightly Higher

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Official reports indicating urgent need of rain in northwestern parts of the United States to make wheat prices average higher today.

The report added that general rains would be beneficial to wheat crops in most sections of the United States. Subsoil moisture was reported deficient in practically all parts of the country.

Wheat closed easy at the same as yesterday's firm to 1/2c lower, Dec. 1.04 1/2c, Corn 1.10 1/2c, Oats 1.04 1/2c, Rye 1.04 1/2c, Barley 1.04 1/2c, and provisions showing 1/2c to 2c gains.

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Business and Industry

Government Will Absorb Jobless, Declares Lubin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (P)—Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, estimated today that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 of America's jobless will never find work again in private industry, but said he had no fear of a "permanent army of unemployed."

The United States, he said, has always suffered from a "shocking shortage" of educational, recreational and health facilities. The work of creating and maintaining these facilities will eventually absorb the unemployed, he said, but he contended it would be done by the Government and not by private industry.

Mr. Lubin's views were expressed in an interview in which he analyzed the unemployment problem, and frankly conceded it would be several years before the great bulk of the jobless could find work.

He pictured the employment outlook in manufacturing industries as much brighter than some other lines. Less than 2,000,000 are still unemployed, and they can be absorbed. There is no reason to consider, he said, that 1929 industrial production was the peak.

"It is silly to think that the nation's consuming capacity stops at the 1929 level," he said. "There is no reason why it can't go beyond that."

But the great bulk of the unemployed, Commissioner Lubin explained, were formerly in the wholesale and retail trades, the railroads, telephone and telegraph, agriculture, professional services, construction and domestic service.

Will Find Work Eventually

Some of these, such as the million and a half jobless in the construction industry and the 1,000,000 unemployed in domestic service, will eventually find work again, he said, but it will be a slow process. Demands for this kind of work will return to normal only after others are back on the job.

Many jobless in agriculture or wholesale and retail trades have little prospect of re-employment, he said, and in addition there are more than 500,000 former business men who are now looking for work.

"I don't agree there will be any permanent army of unemployed," Lubin said. "But for the next three to five years we are going to have a problem. Until the readjustment, the jobless will have to be taken care of through relief."

As a permanent thing, he pointed to the public health field, as an opportunity for the employment of thousands of people now idle.

"The burden on the public wouldn't be great if the country would restore income of \$90,000,000,000," he said. "Our standard of living ought to provide decent health, recreational and educational opportunities."

Babson Sees U. S. On Way to Prosperity

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (P)—Roger W. Babson, statistician and economist, predicted the United States would be out of the depression in six months and headed for prosperity.

Mr. Babson said a declining standard of living would accompany the boom, because "this Administration has taught the people they can be made comfortable without working and can get security by legislation."

The next administration whether Democratic or Republican, Mr. Babson believed, will be more conservative than the present.

"A far more conservative congress will be elected in 1936," he told the annual New York Babson Conference.

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Indications More Foreign Wool Will Be Used by American Mills

Statistician



Isador Lubin
United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics

Steel Mill Costing \$20,000,000 Planned For Pittsburgh Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 9.—The world's largest steel mill, to cost \$20,000,000, will be built in the Pittsburgh district, if preliminary plans of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company are approved by the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, the parent company, it was learned from a high official of the local concern here today.

Construction of the mill, designed to roll strip up to 36 inches in width, would elevate the Pittsburgh steel center to a position of importance in the automobile tonnage field, making it independent, to that degree, of the heavier types of steel production, such as rails and construction materials, which are the slowest to respond to prosperity's return.

"It would be the second major steel mill development assigned to this district in the Steel Corporation's \$114,000,000 expansion program," engineers are already at work on detail drawings for a \$15,000,000 plate-strip mill at the Homestead Steel Corporation, a United States Steel subsidiary.

Retail Food Prices Rise One Tenth of 1 P. C. In Two Weeks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (P)—A retail food price rise of one-tenth of 1 per cent during the two weeks ended Sept. 24, was reported today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The fractional increase was attributed largely to a marked advance in egg prices in all areas. Of the 48 foods included in the index 13 showed increases, 20 decreases, and 15 no price change.

The current index, 124 (based on 100 for 1913) is 6.6 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of last year. The prices as compared with last year range from 4 per cent higher for cities on the Pacific coast to 9.1 per cent in the south Atlantic region and 10 per cent in the east north central cities.

During the two-week period, meat prices were reported off three-tenths of 1 per cent. Butter and cheese prices increased three tenths and four tenths of 1 per cent respectively.

Although the advance of 2.3 per cent for eggs was reported as seasonal, the present level of egg prices was said to be higher than in any September period since 1930.

The fruit and vegetable group showed a price decline of two-tenths of 1 per cent.

With increases reported in 32 of the 51 cities included in the general index, average retail food prices were higher than on Sept. 10 in five of the nine geographical areas. The city price changes ranged from increases of 1.6 per cent in Atlanta, Ga., and Fall River, Mass., and 1.4 per cent in Los Angeles, to decreases of 2.3 per cent in St. Louis, Mo., and 1.7 per cent in Memphis, Tenn.

Paper-Making Industry Showing Good Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 9.—An upward turn in the tide of paper-making industry is seen in an announcement by the Pusey & Jones Company here that they have sufficient orders on hand to keep their plant in steady operation for a year to 15 months, and that other orders are in sight to keep operations going indefinitely.

Paper-making machinery is low on the list of industries that respond to renewed industrial activity.

Wool Prices Firm With Goods In Strong Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From present indications, there will be considerably more foreign wool used in the manufacture of American wool goods next year than for a long while.

Note has been taken in these columns recently of the marked decrease of domestic supplies available for the manufacturers, amounting to well under 100,000,000 pounds or barely two months' supply at the current rate of consumption.

For this residue of the domestic clip demand continues good, sales last week of 6,500,000 pounds, reported by co-operating houses indicating fully normal average weekly sales, when nonreporting houses are considered. Sales Monday and Tuesday this week totaled 2,600,000 pounds.

Imports of foreign wool are increasing, although not in heavy quantities for clothing purposes as yet.

For carpet uses the imports have been heavy, amounting for the three principal ports, where 97.98 per cent of carpet wool imports are made, to 115,000,000 pounds compared with a scant 64,000,000 pounds last year in the like period, that is, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 5. In the same period, there were imported wool suitable for clothing uses, 19,800,000 pounds compared with 15,300,000 in the previous year, at the same ports.

Large Imports Expected

Further substantial imports, however, seem inevitable, now that this market, for the first time in many years, has risen to approximate import parity, both for medium and fine wools. Importing agents are having more inquiry than for a long time.

Meanwhile, prices in the domestic market are exceedingly firm, and sometimes slightly above import parity, because the mills have the domestic wools in their blends and must replace those blends against current sales. However, the mills have been able to procure fairly substantial advances on their piece goods, the largest producers having raised prices since the opening of the lightweight season on the average about 15 cents a yard.

Wool Movement Uncertain

In this country there has been an irregular movement of wool except in the Southwest, where the new fall clip is proceeding to market.

These short wools have been selling for more than the staple 12-month wools brought in the spring. Most of the movement has been in the range of 26 to 27 1/2 cents, but one substantial line of fat and paint-free wool was sold at 29 cents to the growers in Texas, whereas a very good 12-month wool was sold there this past week at 28 cents.

It is noteworthy that the competition which fall Texas wools usually have from fine wools is not so keen this year, owing to the fact that there are no accumulations of wools, which have gone into manufacture about as steadily as they have been produced, and prices for them are up pretty close to wool parity. Wool by-products generally are in light supply and the soundness of the wool position is all the more marked for this reason.

Interest in medium wools has been relatively strong. Supplies of quarter and half-blooded combing wools are very much restricted and prices have been relatively stronger than for the fine wools and bright medium fleeces have been in anything above the parity of territory of similar grade.

There is a continued demand for French combing fine and fine medium wools in the range of 72 to 75 cents, clean basis, for territory and Texas wools, and for the staple original territory and Texas wools, 77 to 78 cents, clean basis, is paid for fairly good wools.

Foreign markets are reported a bit firmer this week both in Melbourne and Sydney, prices being up to 5 per cent up over the close at the end of the week.

Globe & Rutgers To Pay Back RFC \$6,500,000 Loan

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (P)—The board of directors of Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has voted to pay its entire secured debt of about \$6,500,000 to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it was announced.

The company will meet the debt by borrowing \$6,000,000 from commercial banks against collateral and will pay the balance of about \$500,000 out of corporate funds, it was stated.

The funds to be borrowed from the banks will carry an interest rate of 2 per cent annually and will mature Dec. 5, 1937. By borrowing from the banks the company will make a substantial saving on interest charges inasmuch as the RFC loan bore an interest charge of 4 per cent.

Of the RFC loan about \$2,000,000 was scheduled to mature on Dec. 5 of this year and the balance of \$4,500,000 on Dec. 5, 1937.

Fred A. Hubbard, president of Globe & Rutgers, said, "The reduction in interest rate will mean an increase of net revenue to the company of approximately \$120,000 per annum."

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Greater World Demand Sending Cotton Prices to Higher Level

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Anticipation of the Government crop estimate, made public yesterday, was only one of several factors which caused last week's cotton market here to show the sharpest rise for any single week in over a year. A number of other factors, including the Italian war, contributed to the advance.

The biggest rise last week came on Wednesday, the day when the stock and bond markets and the European exchanges declined sharply as an apparent result of the definite inauguration of a military campaign by Italy in Ethiopia. Cotton rose by \$2 to \$2.80 a bale on that day, and held most of the gain through the rest of the week.

With this rise the price of cotton has recovered nearly all the ground lost since the announcement in late August of the Government's loan-and-bonus scheme for the 1936 cotton crop. On that announcement cotton sold off nearly 1 1/2 cents, when it became evident that the Government was not going to continue the 12-cent loan and thereby maintain an artificially high level for cotton. Since that time, however, the price has gradually crept back again, in spite of the fact that producers have not kept their cotton off the market under the new government plan as they did under the 1934 10-cent loans and the 1935 12-cent loans.

Several Bullish Influences Among the bullish influences which the war may have on the price of cotton is the possibility that shipments of Indian and Egyptian cotton, particularly the latter to Europe, may be interrupted or slowed down, throwing Europe back on American cotton. Moreover, war-risk insurance rates have risen, stimulating European purchases. Cotton is a war essential.

Another favorable influence on the price of cotton is the revival of textile activity and mill demand in the United States. The Works Progress Administration has asked for bids, to be in today, for 30,000,000 yards of cotton textiles, the first of a series of orders to total 150,000,000 yards. Printcloth sales have jumped and spinners are said to have unfilled orders in place of the burdensome stocks of a month ago. Many mills held off buying cotton during the summer, awaiting the AAA decision, for the Government's 1936 crop, and have since been more active in the market.

In addition export demand has increased. For the first time this season American cotton has gained while foreign cotton has lost in British forwardings compared to last season. Exports both to Great Britain and the Continent are running substantially higher than this time last year.

The increased domestic and foreign

demand is taking cotton off the market in spite of the fact that American growers are selling their cotton this year instead of turning it in to the Government for a loan as they did last year. The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that to date only 2500 bales have been turned over to it for the government loan. The official bonus arrangement was intended to turn the cotton into the market, and has evidently succeeded, in spite of the encouragement of several disaffected southern statesmen to growers to hold their cotton off the market for a higher loan value. The selling has been well taken, and except for the lower grades and the more distant points, cotton is now selling above the loan value.

Of foreign cotton prospects the New York Cotton Exchange Service reports that "perhaps the most striking feature of the fact that Brazil is not increasing its production at anything like the very rapid rate anticipated, although it is expanding its output substantially. The Brazilian crop last season was originally estimated at 350,000 bales more than the present estimate of 1,168,000 bales. Only two or three months ago, there were predictions that South Brazil would increase its acreage this season by somewhere between 50 and 100 per cent, while it has recently been estimated in some quarters that the increase will be only 20 to 30 per cent."

"Adverse weather conditions and ravages of insects cut the South Brazil crop last season far below expectations, while it is understood that unfavorable weather has reduced the North Brazil crop this year below last season's estimates. The cotton-growing industry of Brazil is being handicapped by shortage of labor, unfavorable growing conditions, and lack of reasonably accurate information on crop prospects. These conditions resulted in heavy over-selling of the crop last month, which in turn entailed financial losses in merchandising channels."

Big Wool Prices Rise

Pointed comparisons are being made between the trend of cotton prices, which has been uneven and only recently upward, and the steady rise in wool futures which has been under way since April, subject only to brief interruptions. The New York Wool Pool Exchange reports that at the last Friday close "the price level was around 91 to 92 cents as compared with about 74 cents in April, a rise of 17 to 18 cents."

"Wool goods markets reported a continuing heavy demand for wool fabrics at rising prices, with mills in defiance to Government orders because of the large demands made on them by private buyers." Wool consumption is now reported at the highest rate since 1918.

The World's Business

Economic Sanctions—I

SANCTIONS would be a new interference with world business for which there are no precedents and no machinery. It looks as if military measures are ruled out by France's negative attitude. This leaves the sanctions with the weapon of the economic boycott. They are now preparing to use it.

The word boycott was given to the language by a Captain Boycott 50 years ago. He combined farming in out-of-the-way Ireland with the thankless job of collecting rents for a landlord. Either the tenants did not like to pay rent or they objected to the manners of the rent collector. At any rate, they withheld all intercourse from poor Boycott. The plan met with complete success. Boycott and his wife suffered great privations, and they finally had to be rescued and protected by the police, while Orangemen helped them grow their own food. Boycott's only gain out of the incident was to give his name to the wrathful tenants' action.

Now this kind of boycott is an illegal proceeding. This was established in the courts on the heels of the Captain Boycott case. The grounds were that that case represented a combination not to have intercourse with an individual. An individual, but not a community, can legally maintain nonintercourse with another individual.

In international affairs the same rules apply. A state is regarded as an individual which legally may stop intercourse with another. As such, any boycott which it sponsors is a legal proceeding in the eyes of international law. There are two exceptions to the rule. If the boycott is part and parcel of a government-inspired movement of hostility, then the boycott is illegal, and the boycotted country is justified in taking protective measures. This was the justification of America's protest to China against a boycott of American goods in the country in 1905. Again in recent years the Japanese acted on the theory that a boycott by China of Japanese goods was a hostile move, or a boycott which was illegal in international law if uninterrupted commercial intercourse is safeguarded by most-favored nation treaty.

These rules refer to relations between nation and nation. A combined boycott of a single nation is just as illegal as in poor Boycott's case. But here there is an exception, too. A combined boycott is permissible if the boycotter and boycotted are bound by international rules which envisage such a measure in certain circumstances.

This brings us to the present case against Italy. A boycott of Italy is envisaged by the Cove-

nant of the League of Nations, of which Italy is a signatory. Hence, an economic boycott against Italy by its fellow members becomes part of a coercive policy called "sanctions." For the word means both the law and any measures taken to enforce obedience to it. Such measures are perfectly legal. Therefore they are not equivalent to war—any more than domestic police action is. This legal point is important in the event that sanctions progress from economic to physical. Then they would be the logical look like war. And, consequently, the problem would be posed for the Roosevelt Administration—whether to extend the present embargoes from Italy and Ethiopia to the sanctions in conformity with the intent of the neutrality law or to keep up trade on the grounds that even physical sanctions do not legally amount to war.

Mussolini has recognized international law in saying that he would not interpret economic sanctions as war. This, however, does not mean that he would not kick back if the nations squeezed him too hard. What the remark signifies, it seems to me, is one or more of three things:

1. He feels that economic sanctions would stop the sanctions on his own terms. In other words, each country would ban sales to or purchases from Italy, and not surround Italy so as to see that goods were neither received by nor sent from Italian ports.

2. He is relying on "bootlegged" trade to see him through.

3. Mussolini plans a short war, so that he can ring down the curtain on his Ethiopian adventure before economic sanctions begin to pinch.

No. 1 theory is tenable. Going to Italy to see that the boycott is effective would amount to a blockade. Aside from making Italy declare war, such a blockade would involve difficulties with all the neutrals, the United States, Germany and Japan. Perhaps the United States would take no retaliatory action against the sanctions for stopping American trade. For American policy is that American trade with Italy shall be conducted at the traders' own risk. But, if American trade were seized by the sanctions, there would be a risk of complications. The risk in America's case would be a certainty in the case of Germany and of Japan. Theoretically Germany is still bound by the Covenant. I notice, however, that she is reported to be examining her commercial rights, the theory being that in international law she is obligated to maintain trade relations with Italy, and that nobody has the right to stop that trade on the plea of sanctions. There is thus every reason on the sanctions' part to stay at home in applying sanctions. H. B. E.

[To Be Continued]

Demand for Urban Mortgages Shows Definite Uptrend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald announced today that there is a remarkable revival in the market for mortgages on urban real estate.

The figures used by Mr. McDonald pertain entirely to the investment activities of the life insurance companies of the country, but are considered typical of the attitude of all financial institutions having to deal with mortgage financing. The figures show that:

Insurance Company Loans

1. For the first time in three and a half years the life insurance companies are lending large sums on urban real estate. These loans for the first eight months of the year are more than double what they were for the full year of 1934 and almost four times what they were for the full year of 1933. The total so far for 1935 is \$12,831,000.

2. In addition to this the life insurance companies have allocated \$76,500,000 for investment in mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration, more than the full amount loaned on all urban properties in 1933 and 1934 combined. The mortgages either are to be negotiated direct with borrowers, perhaps through representatives, or are to be purchased from financial institutions, such as banks, trust companies and building and loan associations, which also are approved mortgagees.

The Federal Housing Administration sees in the figures indisputable evidence that the great financial institutions of the country again look upon urban mortgages as attractive investments. This was not the case up to a few months ago.

In 1931 the leading life insurance companies loaned \$503,198,000 on urban real estate, constituting 36.5 per cent of their total investments.

Steady Rise in Lending

In 1933 a total of \$29,918,000 was loaned, a ratio of more than one to seventeen for 1931 and more than one to five for 1932. Further, the amount was 3.8 per cent of total investments, a ratio of slightly less than one to ten for both 1931 and 1932.

A slight improvement over 1933 came in 1934, although the percentage dropped from 3.8 to 2.7, when real estate investment was compared with other investments. The 1934 mortgages ran to \$49,529,000.

The year 1935 began with a slight improvement. Here are the figures:

Month Amount Loaned Percentage of Total
January \$3,672,000 2.2
February 4,463,000 2.7
March 8,456,000 3.3
April 8,610,000 5.1
May 15,623,000 7.1
June 17,986,000 6.1
July 20,977,000 10.2
August 20,942,000 6.9

The figures include mortgages on all types of urban structures. They are not available for dwellings as distinguished from commercial and other buildings, but it is believed that residential mortgages, many of them insured, predominate.

FHA Approves 128 Firms

To date 128 life insurance companies have been approved by the Federal Housing Administration as mortgagees.

About a month ago the Federal Housing Administration sent letters to the companies asking if they were investing in insured mortgages and, if so, whether they had allocated specific sums for them. The response was highly gratifying.

One large company said \$20,000,000 had been set aside for insured mortgages. Another said \$10,000,000 had been set aside. One had \$6,500,000 ready for such investment, while two had \$5,000,000 each. The other companies had smaller amounts, ranging from \$3,000,000 to \$500,000.

Record High Output For Electric Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—NEW all-time high in electric power output for the United States was established last week. Edison Electric Institute reported production of electricity by the electric light and power industry for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 5, of 1,863,483,000 kilowatt hours. Previous high record was established in the week ended Dec. 21, 1929, when output reached 1,860,021,000 kilowatt hours.

After allowance for seasonal influences, however, last week's output represents a higher standard of consumption, for the seasonal peak normally occurs in midwinter when industrial production is heaviest and evenings of domestic consumption are longest.

Last week's production was 12.3 per cent above the corresponding week of 1934. Since the middle of August output has been consistently running 11 per cent or more above last year. July's output exceeded July, 1934, by 9.6 per cent.

The offer applies to certain maturities of the following issues:

Free State of Anhalt, 7 per cent serial; Free State of Bavaria, 6 1/2 per cent serial; City of Duisburg-Hamborn, 7 per cent serial; City of Munich, 7 per cent serial; Free State of Prussia, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Saxony, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Thuringia, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Württemberg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Baden, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Hesse, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Mecklenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Oldenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Schleswig-Holstein, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Saxony, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Thuringia, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Württemberg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Baden, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Hesse, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Mecklenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Oldenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Schleswig-Holstein, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Saxony, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Thuringia, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Württemberg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Baden, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Hesse, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Mecklenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Oldenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Schleswig-Holstein, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Saxony, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Thuringia, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Württemberg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Baden, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Hesse, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Mecklenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Oldenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Schleswig-Holstein, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Saxony, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Thuringia, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Württemberg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Baden, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Hesse, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Mecklenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Oldenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Schleswig-Holstein, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Saxony, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Thuringia, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Württemberg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Baden, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Hesse, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Mecklenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Oldenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Schleswig-Holstein, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Saxony, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Thuringia, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Württemberg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Baden, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Hesse, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Mecklenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Oldenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Schleswig-Holstein, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Saxony, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Thuringia, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Württemberg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Baden, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Hesse, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Mecklenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Oldenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Schleswig-Holstein, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Saxony, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Thuringia, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Württemberg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Baden, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Hesse, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Mecklenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Oldenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Schleswig-Holstein, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Saxony, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Thuringia, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Württemberg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Baden, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Hesse, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Mecklenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Oldenburg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Schleswig-Holstein, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Saxony, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Thuringia, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Württemberg, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Baden, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Hesse, 6 1/2 per cent serial; Free State of Meck

Women's Activities

A Wednesday and Friday Page

One Learns Style Points

Informed, One Then Buys Lower-Priced Versions

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special from Monitor Bureau

THE first step to take if one wishes to dress well, but economically, is to study the smart fashion publications and to attend the fashion showings held in department stores and shops. Such study will familiarize the observers with the prevailing silhouettes, the accepted materials, the important style points, and the color combinations that dye the fashion horizon. When this knowledge has been mastered one can go safely to the lower-priced departments and select with intelligence what one needs and what will do one credit. There are many, many frocks in the lower price ranges which conform to the mode and are so well made that they will endure much wear and tear.

Such reading and observation will lead this season to information like the following:

Silhouettes

A number of silhouettes are in vogue. For the street one has a choice between the straight skirt and the one that is flared by gores or pleats. In all cases the distance from the ground is between 12 and 14 inches—except in cases which concern difficult figures and women whose age may lead them to desire the dignity of a longer line.

Blouses are equally correct when they are tucked-in, and when their silhouette is that of the peplum or the tunic.

The coat presents also a variety of silhouettes. It may be straight, cowed and monk-like, flared below the waist, swaggy or semimolded. And capes have swung into great popularity.

In afternoon dresses skirt fullness is expressed in several ways. Usually it is concentrated in the front, but the wrap-around is a popular model and often shows a cascade of pleats at the side. Knife-pleats continuing

all the way around, stitched down nearly to the bottom and then released in a rhythmic flare, are used in a very smart crepe afternoon dress of the short-skirt type offered by Looser at a modest price, in misses' sizes and a range of colors.

The bodice silhouette is always soft and full. Sleeves are usually given importance, for although straight ones appear on models which, for the sake of proportion, need this simple line, most sleeves have a flowing silhouette. Fullness most frequently, perhaps, appears below the elbows, where horizontal tucks may burst into a wide flare or a puff. It happens, also, that the upper portion is chosen for the drape, being pleated or gathered into a soft mousquetaire effect. Often the front of the neckline flows right into the sleeve. Very deep armholes of the dolman type contribute to the loose grace of the bodice.

Fabrics

Fabrics are always determined by their facility in expressing the current silhouettes and the general temper of the fashions. So definitely is this the case now that former classifications which divided them up into morning, afternoon, and evening materials have broken down, and any fabric which will interpret a given silhouette is acceptable. Thus we find silk jersey and soft wools favorites for the evening. Velvet works on an eighteen-hour shift and so does crepe. Both of them are offered in several new weaves and weights. Crush-resistant velvet, which stands up better than any velvet hitherto produced, makes this material available for hard service and insures a fresher appearance at the end of a series of functions than has been the case with other velvets. Lamé, like velvet, is the embodiment of the current elegance and glamour. Moiré, satin, taffeta, brocades, and cloqué weaves share with velvet and lamé popularity as exponents of sumptuous silhouettes.

Tweeds rule the roost until formally begins, acknowledging, however, as comrades many attractive woollens.

Style Points

Look at your necklines, your belts, your pockets, your closings.

Necklines are high and tricky and greatly varied, a matter of the designer's inspiration. On daytime frocks there may be a band with a prim roll at the top; or a fold that tickles the chin and ends in scarf ends at the back; or just an asymmetrical line terminated by an ornament; or a pointed shirt collar feminized by a bow or a metal and jeweled ornament, or a tab. Scarfs are much used and some collars, perhaps of faille with wing points and sunray-pleated blis; or of a flat fur closed by an ornament.

Evening décolletages follow many contours, some of them high in front. The line of the "Primitive" is likely to be round; of the Renaissance and Greek styles, square and deeply cut under the arms. The drape is often supported by a neckline fastened to the frock with clips. Some classic drapery is most logically served by a front V-shaped décolletage.

Belts are a story in themselves, artfully designed, unexpectedly closed. Even on tailored frocks, belts

of metal mesh with jeweled clasps are used and in the evening belts of enormous width and complicated cut, encrusted with jewels, give a richness and an old-time look that are irresistible. Silver and gold kid-skin, sometimes five inches in width, brighter dark fabrics. For tweeds, leather is braided into odd designs and such belts, like the elaborate ones, flaunt some eccentricity in the way of a clasp.

Extended triangular pockets ap-

pear on skirts and blouses. The New Saks shows a crepe afternoon dress with such pockets made of sequins. Other pockets are tip-titled, notched and oddly shaped. However, many dresses have no pockets.

The frock with a straight line of buttons or craftily designed closings from neck almost to hem is a smart 1935-6 model.

Tucks, pleats and shirring are used, as it were, organically; they develop and control the silhouette. Soutache braid applied in elaborate scroll-like patterns, is, perhaps, the favorite applied trim, but sequins, passementerie, and lace are important features of the fashion picture.

Colors

Colors are dramatic. There is much red, and the blues are strong, the greens vigorous. Black is dramatized by touches of color that might be called strident, zinnia and cyclamen tones, for example, and by white,

Dressing Suitably and Smartly on a Modest Budget

Fashions—Foods

A Wednesday and Friday Page

False Faces

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FALSE faces. With Halloween around the corner the shops are full of them. Children love to pop out at us from behind these masks. And while in New York over the last week end and marveling, as I always do, at the throngs of people crowded together, layer upon layer, into that comparatively small area, I began to wonder if children, after all are the only ones who are wearing false faces. To a degree, aren't we all?

Walking one's dogs along a city street leaves one particularly free for whimsical speculation, progress being punctuated by long stops of canine investigation. This lack of immediate objective on my part, placed in a setting of hurrying New York throngs, suddenly made me feel like some Invisible Onlooker in a medieval street play.

I saw about me an unreal world. It was tall with buildings man had taken infinite pains to rear above a small area amazingly crowded with people and affairs. From the heights of the buildings one could look out over our vast continent, rich, broad, beautiful—and uncrowded. But here, in these deep canyons, there hurried by me unceasingly, men and women, bent upon their exclusively important purposes. And, oddly, these hurrying people all were wearing false faces.

Yet no one seemed to stop long enough to realize so quaint a circumstance.

The faces were stiff and set. They for the most part looked intense, as if their business in life should not be allowed to have traffic with any sort of joyous daily living. Some of the masks were sad. Too many, some were bitter. All were false.

I was reminded of a woman I used to know who was a gay and interesting creature during her leisure hours, but who the moment she entered her business office became a brusque, rather hard person. I always thought she put it on in order to be what she considered "businesslike." Some women do. But as I stood, an Invisible Onlooker,

among the false faces rushing by, I thought what it might mean to all of us, if, as in a Halloween ball, there might come a moment when the host called out, "Everybody unmask!"

What would we see? The little boy on the velocipede who confided to a bystander that he had just ridden his "motorcar" five times around the square without stopping? saw that bystander for a surprised moment take off his false face, to reply in kind. One of my dogs, who with eager black nose and with tail wagging, suddenly went up to a dejected-looking stranger on a park bench, saw swift friendliness respond, and a hand that reached out affectionately before its owner grasped his slipping mask and clapped it back upon his face.

Perhaps the drama of our workaday world speeds more efficiently through its many scene changes when all the actors play in masks. Perhaps it would take too much time from Really Important Things to be more friendly, more interested in one another, more kind. Perhaps, too, false faces, donned originally for protection, somewhat as medieval coats of mail, gradually became a habit hard to shake off. (Disarmament is a troublesome problem.) We could all, of course, go on wearing them to the end of the party. Or we could take courage in both hands, and unmask—or disarm.

Millicent Taylor

4 NEW BOOKS

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For the Box From Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Dear Editor:

My young people are hardly settled in colleges and camps before they write for a box of "homemade candy." The following recipes are stand-bys in our family:

Mother's Taffy
Mix together
2 cups sugar
1/2 cup white vinegar
1/2 cup water. Stir until the mixture starts boiling; wipe sugar granules from sides of saucepan. Test with tip of spoon. When it will spin a brittle thread, add 1 teaspoon lemon extract and pour gently into a large,

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flat buttered dish. Do not scrape pan. When the edges are cool enough for handling, begin pulling, adding from time to time as mixture cools. Pull until too stiff, twist into sticks, cool on table, break into desired lengths.

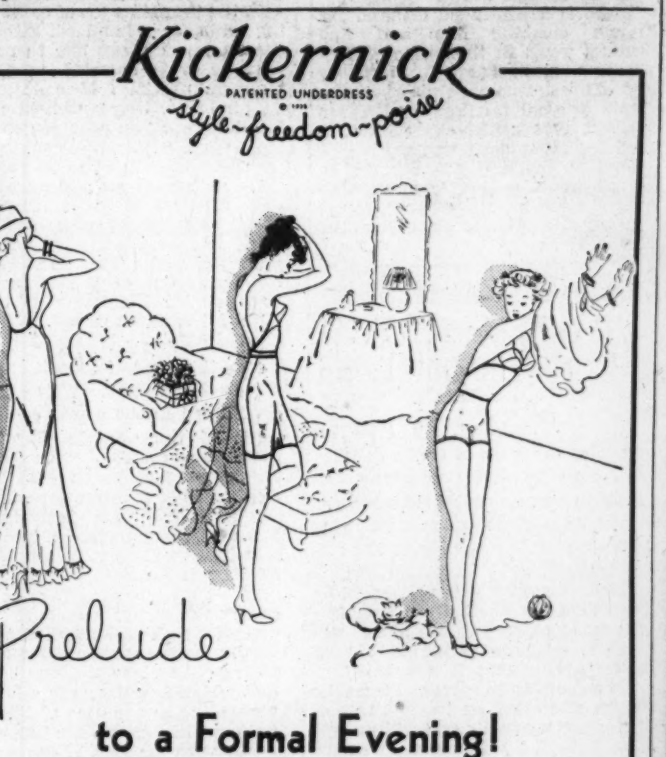
Old Reliable Fudge
Mix together the following ingredients and boil seven minutes:

3 cups sugar
1 cup condensed milk
1/2 cup white molasses
1/2 cup butter
2 tablespoons cocoa. Take from fire and when cool add
1/2 teaspoon vanilla and
1 cup broken nut meats—preferably pecans. Beat until creamy. Pour on buttered dish and mark into squares.

Pecan Candy Patties
Mix together and boil
2 cups sugar
1 cup milk. Brown in an iron skillet

1 cup sugar, when melted add
1 cup water. When both mixtures are boiling, pour first mixture into the skillet and cook the whole until it will form a soft ball when tested in cool water. Take from fire, and add
2 cups pecan halves. Beat until cool. Drop by spoonfuls on oiled paper.

Schoolgirl's Divinity
Mix together
2 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 cup white Karo sirup
1/2 cup water. Boil until it will spin a brittle thread. Take from fire, pour over
2 egg whites, beaten stiff. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup bottled cherries, drained
1 cup broken pecan meats. Beat slowly until cool. Pour into buttered dish and mark into squares. Put in ice-box until cold. Mrs. A. C. W.



to a Formal Evening!

• You can't blame this lady (left) for turning her back, because she knows you'll enjoy seeing her Kickernick Evening Slip. The lines are so graceful, the fit so smooth—due to its perfection of design and a tiny piece of "Lastex" that's cleverly inserted across the back. Tango Taffeta with a petite ruffle that softly whispers. She's also wearing a Kickernick Backless Bra.

• The lady with the figure of Venus (center) loves this Kickernick "Kick-tite" because it prevents telltale lines from showing through her most clinging gown. Medium and Knee lengths. [Note side view of Kickernick Backless Bra.]

• This slender Miss (right) wears a Kickernick "Lastex" body smoother. It molds her just so, and is most invisible. [Note front view of Kickernick Backless Bra.]

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By-Plays

Crossing Up the Experts

ATS off to Manager Mickey Cochrane and his Detroit Tigers, champions of the baseball world for the first time since the American League began operating in 1900. Four previous times the Tigers have a chance to make good in a World Series, but even in days when the immortal Ty Cobb was burning up the base paths, the Tigers were never able to win. In 1904, 1909, 1915 and 1924, Donie Bush was winning all over the short field, Moriarty (one of the umpires who served this World Series), and Oscar Stange, the catcher, were being led by that fiery manager, Hughie Jennings, they failed to come through. This time, however, it was another story, and well do they deserve the trophy.

Heroes and Goats

The baseball fan always expects to see each World Series presenting a new hero and a new "goat." So far as heroes go, this year's classic no exception to the rule, but it did not find any player worthy of being placed in the "goat" classification. While there were a number of misplays, some of which undoubtedly counted materially in the result of a game, there was no sin of commission or omission by any player which should entitle him being classed as a "goat."



Goslin In Hero Role

When it comes to the hero class, it will be necessary to give much consideration to Goslin, the veteran outfielder, who made the last Chicago putout and then drove out the hit that brought Manager Cuccinelli across the home plate with the run that won the game and series. It was a hit worth some \$2000 to each of the Detroit players. Then there were Bridges, the pitcher, who won two games and never faltered.

Herman Clifton bases to open the first half of the ninth inning in the final game, and retired the without a run; Gehring, the star second baseman, who played antly in the field and batted for .375; Fox, who batted for .385, General Crowder, that veteran of veterans, who held Chicago to hits and gave his team its third and very important victory in the s.

Should Not Forget Clifton

and while the benches are being raised around them, one of the

While the bouquets are being passed around, there is one of the known players who should not be forgotten. He is Herman Clifton, a little utility infielder, who has been warming the Tiger bench for a or two. When Hammering Hank Greenberg became incapacitated, Owen had to be taken off third and placed on first, young Clifton stationed at third, and well did he fill his assignment. It was put a recruit in a most difficult position, and he deserves a whole lot of praise for his work. It reminded me of the time when the Braves, going into the World Series with the Athletics in 1914, and Red, their regular third baseman, was unable to play. Manager Stall-

Chicago Deserves Praise

While the Cubs failed in their World Series effort, they deserve a lot of praise for the fine showing they made this year. Picked to win no better than third by a vast majority of the experts, they came through to a National League pennant by winning 21 straight games. They appeared to be definitely out of the running. When it came to series, however, their pitching staff was unable to hold back the best hitters and the result was that Wernke, who made the best

ing of any pitcher in the series, was the only Cub boxman able to win a victory. Dizzy and Daffy Dean proved last year that two pitchers were enough to win a World Series, but even a Warneke is expected to win one alone, and that just about tells the story of the 1935 World Series.

Are Having Good Beginnings

most impressive of the "debut" has been Stub Allison, "Navy" program's successor as pilot of the Bears. Allison has a record with three straight. His took a big boost last Saturday. St. Mary's galloping Gaels shut out in the first big Pacific

attle. It was regarded as the "big or breaking" game for both teams.

Ray Morrison took over Ray Morris at Southern Methodist last year, but the Mustangs have won the last four games, rolling up 113 points and holding their opponents scoreless.

Ernie Cadell of the Detroit Lions and Don Hutson, Green Bay Packers and 1934 Alabama Rose Bowl star, are tied for second place with 18 points each. Cadell, however, has the distinction of being the league's leading ground gainer. He has carried the ball 23 times for an aggregate gain of 295 yards for an average

change which sent Dick the ornithologist, to Haras the Crimson's first non-te coach. Harvard won hand- from Springfield, 20 to 0, in ning game last Saturday but victory it appears as though has a lot of hard work

Oklahoma touted as having a chance of overhauling the Big Eight Cornhuskers in the Big Ten conference—although it seems unlikely that Nebraska will fall before its loop rivals—Biff Jones triumphs to his credit, each in its own way.

a promising team after wallowing in the mire of with hapless Frank Carideo helm. The Missourians have straight. Meanwhile Brother aurot's Kirklesville Teachers St. Louis, 37-7, in a game saw a 27-straight winning roken.-

on the other side of the
Bill Britton at Tennessee
age of 667, but his first sea-
the Volunteers already has
rrored by last Saturday's ick-
n Carl Snavely's powerful

Six Football Scores

Franks	Kansas State	
State	7 12-Duquesne	0
State	7 9-Per. Hays	0
	14 13	3
State	Oklahoma	
(Iowa) 6	3-Colorado	0
KA	20 28-New Mexico	0
	28 28	0

Missouri		
Summa 28	39-William Jewell 0	
radiator 6	1-Warrensburg 0	
28	46	0

Policy at St. Lawrence

The Christian Science Monitor
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He was captain of the Baltic-technic Institute team last year.

J.H. Griswold plays third and was graduated from Poly in 1934.

Ice Opens Hockey School

SEO, Man., Oct. 9 (Canadian Press)—The second annual hockey school was underway yesterday at the University of Manitoba, where prominent Canadian hockey players from all over the country were gathered. The school was held at the University of Manitoba, where prominent Canadian hockey players from all over the country were gathered.

ready for instruction.

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Daily Features

A NOBLE part in every true life is to learn to undo what has been wrongly done.—POPE.

'The Dawn Comes Up Like Thunder'

GOD denies a Christian nothing but with a design to give him something better.—CICIL.

Worth Knowing



MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN 1934 IN THE U.S. EXCEEDED THOSE OF THE YEAR BEFORE BY MORE THAN 1,000,000

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

Check (✓) Yes or No

1. Would you be safe in saying that the sun is a million times larger than the earth? (Yes..... No.....)
2. Was the King James Version the first Bible printed in English? (Yes..... No.....)
3. Would it be possible for an American to accept a title of nobility from a foreign government, and keep his citizenship? (Yes..... No.....)
4. Was Alexander Hamilton the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States? (Yes..... No.....)
5. Was the poem beginning "Drink to me only with thine eyes" written by Burns? (Yes..... No.....)

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

In Lighter Vein



Everybody's Weekly
"It's that Swiss mountain climber coming aboard, sir."

Cause for Reflection

How different is Madge from the little hand glass
Into which she so often is peering. She speaks without ever reflecting. This lass, While the mirror reflects without speaking.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Time to Catch Up!

Her Sutor: "Sir, I came to—ask you whether you would object—to my marrying your daughter."
Her Father: "My boy, you're only 21 and my daughter is 27. Why not wait a few years till you're both about the same age?"—Montreal Star.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. It is paid for each item accepted.]

Garbage Cans

SOME older boys, during school vacation, sought a means of making spending money. They thought up the idea of painting the house number on garbage cans in the neighborhood. This proved to be a good idea, because the cans, after having been emptied and through careless handling of the collectors, were seldom left before the owner's door. And the owners had difficulty in keeping track of their own property.

The boys painted on the cans a white block with quick-drying paint; and on this they painted in black the house number, making a nominal charge for their work. This was so popular with the housewives that scarcely anyone refused this service when the boys canvassed the town.—D. E. M.

Brevities

Mummers: A race to solve a jig-saw puzzle was held in America. All entrants had to submit to a search in case they were concealing files to round off obstinate corners.

Punch: "The average pupil soon finds his feet in the air these days," says a well-known airman. These remarks also apply to roller-skating.

Punch: A woman journalist has started a school to teach women how to buy clothes. Why doesn't somebody start a swimming school for fish?

Indianapolis News: The cost of meat market pork has got to be almost as high as the cost of congressional pork.

Guess Again Answers (9)

1. Yes; the volume of the sun is 1,300,000 times that of the earth.
2. No; the Coverdale Bible, issued on Oct. 4, 1535, was the first complete printed English Bible. The King James Version appeared in 1611.
3. No; for he would have to swear allegiance.
4. Yes.
5. No; by Ben Jonson.

Mr. Scroggins

An October Nutting Party

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

"FLORRIE, we're glad to see you," said Mr. Scroggins as he swung open the front door in answer to a knock. "Come in!" The pompous pigeon stood outside, however, with dignity, and without a wink. "I won't come in," she said, "because I think you'll want to come out, when I tell you why."

Mrs. Scroggins joined her husband at the door and repeated the invitation to Florrie to come in; but Florrie told Mrs. Scroggins what she just had told Mr. Scroggins. "Then, why?" said Mr. Scroggins. "Because," said Florrie, "I bring you an invitation to join the other squirrels of Boston Common on an expedition to gather hickory nuts."

The Scrogginses leaped away from the door, to the closet, took down hats and baskets, and were back with Florrie again almost before she realized they had left.

"Lead on," said Mr. Scroggins, waving his cane in the direction of practically everywhere. Waiting on the Common in a jostling, excited crowd, as Florrie and the Scrogginses reached the ground, were practically all the squirrels of any, or no, significance on Boston Common and the Public Garden. The Squiffletrees were all there, the three young squirrels, Osmun, Mr. Scroggins's nephew, and many, many others. A cheer went round when Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins joined the expedition.

Florrie marched at the head, and the party made its bustling way to a parklike place. Fib flew into one tall tree.

"This is a hickory tree," he said. Florrie flew into another, "This is a hickory tree," she said.

A scurrying of gray bodies and tails began. Squirrels ran into the branches and soon the pleasant sound of dropping nuts was a prominent part of the general excitement. Mr. Scroggins stood on the ground and watched. A nut fell on his high hat. It made quite a dent but the venerable squirrel jovially smoothed out the dent and shouted "Hooryay" three times. Everywhere nuts were

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Aquila's Version of the Old Testament

THE famous Septuagint (Greek) Version of the Old Testament, prepared in Egypt during the third century B. C., met with considerable opposition from the orthodox Palestinian Jews, and in the early centuries of the Christian Era this opposition increased because the Septuagint was constantly used and appealed to by the followers of the Way-shower.

Thus when Aquila, a Jew of Sinope in Pontus, provided, about 150 A. D., a new translation, direct from the Hebrew into Greek, his efforts were praised and supported by his co-religionists. His renderings were generally so literal that the Greek he produced was conspicuously lacking in literary style—yet its very literalism is important to the scholar, for it plainly suggests the original Hebrew words which Aquila had before him.

It is said that for a time Aquila had been converted to Christianity, but that his continued interest in unorthodox beliefs brought a sharp reprimand from the Christian authorities, whereupon he turned to Judaism with fanatic fervor, producing his translation with a view to upholding Jewish orthodoxy.

the ground, pick them up and pile them in heaps."

As the idea reached them, the squirrels all set up a great cheering, picking up and piling.

Under Scroggins' direction, every squirrel managed to fill a basket; and it was a jolly and pleased procession indeed that made its way back home to the Common, swinging filled baskets and cheering every now and then for Scroggins.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Florrie Led the Way

of you go back into the trees." Everyone scurried for the trees. "No, no," said Mr. Scroggins. "Wait again." He went up and touched each squirrel and as he touched him or her, he said, "Tree" or "Ground." In that way he succeeded in getting his idea put into effect.

"Now, those in the trees bite off nuts and let them drop. Those on

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Taxi Outing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORKER proceeding to the city, was going through a park. Falling golden leaves brought a sense of solemnity. Just then, a string of taxicabs began to overtake her. They were full of children. Taxi after taxi passed, each open to the air and sun, with shrill song ringing forth like the twittering of birds. Then on the back of each, she read in great letters:

Burnham Beeches
London Taxidriers Outing
Royal Soldiers' Daughters
Orphanage

This was the time of year when the beeches were in their fullest golden glory; and the taxidriers were remembering many old comrades, and were giving a gala outing for the little daughters. Needless to say, the worker went on her way rejoicing too.

For the Scrapbook

Leave me, O Love, which reaches but to dust,
And thou, my mind, aspire to higher things!
Grow rich in that which never taketh rust,
Whatever fades but fading pleasure brings.

Then farewell, world, thy uttermost I see;
Eternal love, maintain thy love in me!
—Sir Philip Sidney.

The gentleman is a man of truth, lord of his own actions, and expressing that lordship in his behavior. The word denotes good-nature or benevolence; manhood first and then gentleness.—Emerson.

Crossword Puzzle No. 148

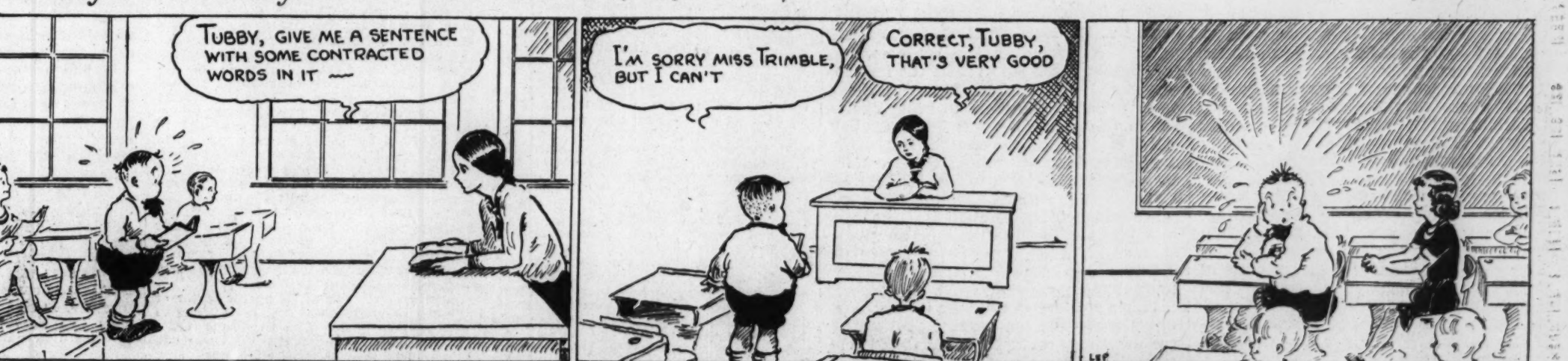
1	2	3	4	5	6
7			8		
9		10			
11					
12	13			14	15
16					
17					
18					

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

- Across
- 1—Herd of whales
 - 4—Sun
 - 7—Land-measure
 - 8—Vexation
 - 9—Snake
 - 11—Garden implement
 - 12—Pertaining to tin
 - 16—Possessive
 - 17—Cry of a dove
 - 18—Digit
- Down
- 1—Fish
 - 2—Constellation
 - 3—Consistent of illuminating gas
 - 4—Quiet
 - 5—Metal
 - 6—Gaelic god
 - 10—Weight-measure
 - 12—Drunkard
 - 13—A number
 - 14—Electrified particle
 - 15—Fish
- [The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

By LE PELLEY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—The World Is Full of Surprises



The Adventures of Waddles—A Volunteer

By THE HAGERS



THE DRAKE CLUB MET LAST NIGHT WITH TED. PROFESSOR WIDGEON ROSE AND SAID:

"I'D LIKE SOMEONE TO VOLUNTEER TO FLY UP TO THE STRATOSPHERE."

A NEW ROUTE HE MIGHT FIND FOR ALL THE BIRDS WHO MIGRATE SOUTH THIS FALL.

ABOVE THE EARTH WITH SPEED THEY'D SKIM. "I'LL VOLUNTEER!" SAID GANDER JIM. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1935

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Maintaining America's Birthright

WILL the United States really stick to its moral resolve to keep out of the Italo-Ethiopian war and to avoid giving aid and comfort to an aggressor there? Or will it at length back down, sell out its scruples, cash in on its position, and betray its sons and taxpayers as well as the world's hope of international justice—all for a mess of pottage?

This is the challenge implicit in the two reactions reported following President Roosevelt's proclamation of neutrality with its embargo on arms and its warning to all persons that they ship at their own risk in dealing with belligerents. The first and immeasurably more widespread reaction was the strong gratification and approval of the American people in general at the President's prompt and definite course. The second and more local was the complaint of certain shippers that millions of dollars' worth of American trade with Italy is endangered by the pronouncement.

This latter attitude, this pressure to aid an aggressor, will grow in just the proportion that sanctions are applied by the League of Nations. As other countries cease trading with Italy, the temptation to supply her will increase. There will be more and more pressure upon America—from Americans—to feed the flames of war and eventually become engulfed.

So far Italy does not greatly need American or other munitions. But she does need steel and copper for making arms, cotton to make explosives and clothe her troops, wheat to feed them, motortrucks to transport them, and oil and gasoline for the trucks. These things she needs and will need desperately in the adventure which world opinion, crystallized in the studied verdict of the League of Nations Council, has now branded an international crime.

All these things and more, too, Americans have to sell. The time to screw up courage to the sticking point is when the decision first touches the pocketbook nerve. Wheat farmers in Nebraska, cotton growers in Carolina, copper miners in Idaho, oil field workers in California and citizens generally have felt the natural

revulsion at the aggression of Il Duce. But will they turn and insist on aiding that aggression when they find that to do otherwise may constrict for a time the already shrunken exports of their products? Will they join with interests that snap and snarl at their own Government because it refuses to risk embroiling the nation in war to defend their profits in equipping an international outlaw?

Let us admit right at the outset that it is going to cost something in self-restraint and self-sacrifice to stay out of war and avoid feeding international injustice. These sacrifices are slight as compared with the cost in blood and treasures of getting into war. The whole of Italian-American trade which, according to the New York Conference on Port Development is endangered by the hands-off policy, is about \$100,000,000. President Coolidge estimated that American participation in the World War would reach an ultimate cost of \$100,000,000,000 before the bill was paid. One hundred millions against one hundred billions! A thousand to one. Even on this low plane, has America any foresight?

Or if some would rather talk about "national honor," is there no national honor involved in affirming respect for righteous international judgments? Is there national honor in following trade with the flag but none in withholding a trade that would desecrate the flag?

The United States has a tremendously valuable birthright in its position as respects international affairs. From the viewpoint of some, that birthright is its peculiar though diminishing isolation from the shocks and jars which often throw Europe, Asia or Africa into martial turmoil. In the view of others, it is an eager sense of justice which ought to be more widely exercised for the world's benefit.

Whichever it is, or whether it is a compound of both, its preservation in this instance depends on sticking to the course laid down—on refusing to assume responsibility for trade with a belligerent, particularly an aggressor—and that birthright of peace with honor is too precious to be bartered for a mess of pottage.

Boulder Dam Matriculates

FITTINGLY the President of the United States dedicated Boulder Dam to mighty objectives involving the welfare of the Southwest. Behind the 726-foot wall of the largest man-made dam in the world, a lake is forming capable when full of covering the entire State of Connecticut to a depth of ten feet. The dam and power house associated with this \$108,000,000 project, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, are to add 2,500,000 horsepower of electrical energy to the developed resources of the region.

It was natural that in such a magnificent setting the President took occasion to paint a sweeping word picture of the benefits of this huge enterprise. Truly it "threw in the clutch of purchasing power" in Atlantic seaboard industries as well as in the Boulder City construction community, through the demand for labor and materials, machinery, transport and communication on the vast scale necessitated by the project.

Less clear, perhaps, are Mr. Roosevelt's implications as to the power development and its significance elsewhere. To find a market for the electrical output of Boulder Dam is a major problem in economic statesmanship. Southern California will probably absorb substantial blocks of energy, and private utility interests are planning to receive and distribute their allocated share. If the empire-building plan succeeds in the Colorado and Imperial Valleys, the question of marketing Boulder Dam power may be settled and the cost of the undertaking amortized as expected with the aid of existing and later contracts for service.

The President's reiteration of his "yardstick" figure with Boulder Dam and its transmission line as the standard of power cost, rates and service efficiency, was none too felicitous and will find many dissenters. It is not feasible to utilize such a vast enterprise as a measure of value in smaller and uncomparable undertakings. Boulder Dam has matriculated, but a long course in water-power economics lies ahead. Enthusiasm for a superb piece of engineering design and construction should not be allowed to obscure the practical matter of costs and financial warranty in other enterprises sponsored in the name of recovery.

New Shapes for Beauty

ABOUT forty years ago in Copenhagen a young man who had already shown himself to be a sculptor of extraordinary ability gave up that art and opened a little shop in which he made silverware of his own design after the manner of old-time craftsmen. Immediately it attracted the admiration of the most competent judges and soon examples of it were secured by the leading museums of the world as pre-eminent in conception and execution.

But such honor was not the goal that Georg Jensen had set for himself. His purpose was from the start to set new and finer standards of beauty in the silverware and other decorative art which finds its way into all homes, for he had

found prevailing taste and practice to be a heritage of Victorian aimless ornamentation. He gave to each piece his own idea of the form best suited to its purpose and fashioned its ornament in gracious dignity with few and simple natural motifs. Gathering and schooling a group of workers now numbering some 250, his product found its way to shops in the chief cities of Europe and America, placing within reach of thousands of families fresh and stimulating types of beauty applied to useful things.

So it seems that when he recently passed on, his early aim had been achieved. He had given to his generation greater and richer pleasure than they had found before in the objects about them in their homes. And to future generations he bequeathed enduring expressions of comeliness and grace by shaping as his imagination directed one of earth's wonderful materials.

Strengthening Football's Line

WHEN Harvard's athletic committee recently caused the resignation of the varsity football captain, it was taking a courageous step. Some will feel that the fact that the young man was receiving financial aid for college expenses without approval of the athletic committee was a poor reason for asking him to turn in his uniform. And in the light of the coming season, the loss of its captain is not likely to strengthen the morale of the Harvard eleven.

Yet, far more important, the committee's action may help to raise the morale of the game as a whole. If the incident does nothing more than to bring again before the public the quasi-professional status of much college football, Harvard's seeming penalty will mean a 60-yard gain for the sport itself.

Few would criticize the extension of scholarships to good students who are also good athletes. But the basis on which aid was given in this case was open to question and therefore the committee could take only one action.

The subsidized player has become a traditional figure on many an American campus. He is virtually hired to participate in one or more sports. He may even be given a contract! He may or may not attend classes, according to the rigors of the college he is "attending." The college authorities have been largely responsible for the existence of such players. College football, due to its phenomenal glamour, has been one of the few sports to pay for itself. It has even made enough money to support other college athletics. Instead of realizing the potential danger of turning an undergraduate sport into a box-office attraction, some college authorities have exploited football, have demanded winning teams to bring fame to the college and cash to the general athletic fund.

Harvard should be highly commended for its stand. If more colleges and universities held this attitude, college football might resume its rightful role as a healthy undergraduate sport, and the financing of athletic and other college departments could be relegated to its rightful office.

Enemy or Friend?

Book News of the Day

IT IS a strange experience to read Albert Jay Nock after Stuart Chase. Mr. Chase is the advocate of more government in business; Mr. Nock, in *OUR ENEMY, THE STATE* (New York: Morrow, \$2.25), of none. In a world which is going progressively over to Mr. Chase's view, Mr. Nock's title sounds anarchistic, treasonable. The state has come to be identified with co-operation and progress and more than ever with territorial and economic security. Indeed, millions of people have long considered the state as a necessity of existence. It is an easy transition to think of every wrong as remediable by state intervention, as many now do. This is why there is a great need for a sedative. None could be more acceptable than one offered by Mr. Nock. There are few essayists' pens as graceful and persuasive as his, few minds as well stored.

Most of us, I suppose, have fallen into the lay habit of thinking of the state and government as interchangeable terms. This was not the case when we went to school. We there learned that government was the executive organ of the state. Mr. Nock introduces us to vastly different definitions. Like Herbert Spencer, he distinguishes sharply between government and the state. Based on the idea of national rights, government secures those rights to the individual by "strictly negative, intervention, making justice costless and easy of access. Beyond that it does not go." Thus government is social.

According to Mr. Nock, the state is purely antistatist, both by its genesis and by its primary intention. It is based not on the idea of natural rights "but on the idea that the individual has no rights except those that the state may provisionally grant him." Such definitions prepare us for Mr. Nock's origin of the state. With Oppenheimer, Mr. Nock sees it as an institution forced upon a defeated group by a conquering group. It thrives, therefore, on economic exploitation of the defeated group.

It is difficult to accept such a simplified explanation. Granted that conflict accounts for the rise of many states. United Germany is an example that will occur to many. But co-operation or sociality also has played its part.

Thus we cannot view the state as the enemy in all circumstances. We would not limit government to "strictly negative intervention" in maintaining justice. It has a positive service to render as the executive organ of the state. But for the state we should today have such conditions as existed in Baden in 1813: 112 different yard measures, 63 different liquid measures, and 80 different pound weights! The prevention of such chaos justifies the positive intervention of the state. Surely the development of large-scale enterprise and communication also justifies its increasing appearance in business. Otherwise the people would be slaves to private monopoly, which could arise even if the rental value of land accrued to the state. Our most pressing political problem today is to keep the state within bounds—to keep it from making the people its slaves. Mr. Nock's book should be read by those who would sacrifice political liberty to the state in order to obtain from it a dubious economic security.

H. B. E.

Peace Talk in Great Britain

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your leading editorial, "Peace Talk," strikes a vibrant chord. As one engaged in work for international understanding and world peace, I am grateful for such constructive and plain speaking as this editorial gives. I am particularly glad that you lay stress on the effect that the peace ballot in Great Britain had on the firm stand taken by her Government in the Italo-Ethiopian issue.

I was in England at the conclusion of this ballot, talked with Lord Cecil on various phases of this accomplishment, as well as with many of the volunteer workers in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. One could not be other than profoundly impressed by the peace ballot itself, the manner in which it was undertaken and carried through, and the response of the people in all walks of life to these questions on international relations. For this ballot not only gave the voters an opportunity to register their conviction as to whether or not their Government should stand by the League of Nations (to them, a bulwark when world peace is endangered), but it also gave specific steps to be taken to maintain that stand.

Lord Cecil paid tribute to the capacity of the people to understand these questions on the ballot. "Speaking generally," he said, "there was no misunderstanding by those who sign the papers of what they were doing. The success of the ballot showed the interest in the subject and the anxiety of the public to express opinion upon it."

The people in the British Isles have thousands of those who participated in this peace ballot fought in the late war. It is significant that the district which held the record for number of men who served in the Great War, in proportion to population, also held the highest record in the peace ballot.

What has been called "a notable vindication of British democracy" may well encourage those, in other democracies, to make similar use of their privileges as citizens. Your editorial clearly shows that "Britain's general stake in peace," evidenced by the mandate of her people, is very great. So is the general stake in peace of other nations. They can back their "peace talk" with action—if they truly care enough to bestir themselves.

JANE AMSTRONG,

Boston. League of Nations Association.

Peace Under the Hapsburgs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The way in which your correspondent writes about Central Europe in the series, "Europe Today" (The Christian Science Monitor of August 29), is in several places in contradiction with historical facts. Those who have lived in the Austro-Hungarian

monarchy, and those who are more than superficially acquainted with the history of that country, would hardly say that it was "a sort of private League of Nations," that that monarchy "represented a remarkable and in many ways fairly successful social experiment," that "peace prevailed" under the Hapsburgs, and that "every race and individual in the Empire had his chance and a remarkable amount of tolerance was evident."

What chance possessed the Slovaks, for instance, in pre-war Hungary, where they were deprived of practically every social and cultural means with which to develop the national life to which they were entitled like any other people? A state of affairs where a minority of Germans and Magyars was attempting systematically to exterminate by all possible and impossible methods whole races like the Czechoslovaks, the Yugoslavs or the Roumanians, could be hardly compared to any kind of League of Nations, and as to the success of that experiment, may I recall the fact that in 1918, long before the Peace Conference confirmed the new frontiers, that monarchy was as dead as the nail in the door. It simply went apart because, with the exception of a comparatively small number of dynasties and a military bureaucracy, there was no one who would raise his finger to work or to struggle for the continuation of that anemic political institution.

Another error committed by the writer of the article referred to is that he is trying to find differences between the three Little Entente states—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania—where there are none. Ever since its foundation fifteen years ago, we have been served with news dispatches informing us of the forthcoming breakup of this alliance. Somehow, however, the Little Entente has thrived very well in spite of such prophecies, and today it is entering upon its sixteenth year of its continued upward development. It is a fatal mistake of many foreign observers to think of the future of Central Europe in the terms of the past. There can be no return of the pre-war status, and the future of that part of Europe lies not in any type of federation based on worn-out principles, but rather in a system of co-operation of sovereign nations both among themselves and in their relations toward the neighboring countries.

J. HANC

New York, N. Y.

[Editor's Note.—The article by the Monitor staff correspondent in Vienna did, it is true, refer to the peace that prevailed under the Hapsburgs, but only after pointing out that the Empire was "held together by force" and that "in spite of this coercion" certain advantages of tolerance were enjoyed. The article did not deny the similarities among the peoples of the Little Entente, but it would be inaccurate not to point out the manifest political and national differences. In fact, apprehension of efforts to alter the status quo is a main factor in pressing the uniform foreign policy of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania.]

Amending a Famous Saying



Enoch Bear on Social Climbing

ENOCH BEAR looked down at us in startled uncertainty from the top of Peter's door. He sat a-straddle of it, resting on his forepaws, and his brown eye was glassier than ever with the effort to hold on until taken down. Seeing his confusion, I reached up for him and set him on a chair. He was relieved.

"Somebody," I said to him, "is getting very tall, or doing some tall climbing."

Enoch grinned in retrospect, but refused to give away the secret. He has been exceedingly happy since Peter's return from summer camp. His fuzzy white nose, protruding from the bedclothes beside Peter's sleeping figure, has an air of contentment uncommon to human affairs. "You see," he seemed to say, "far from being forgotten, I am quite indispensable." And nobody is sorry about that.

Then the mystery of his elevation unfolded. While I got lunch, Peter called out to me. I looked down at the usual height where he is to be found, but no Peter. I raised my eyes. For a moment, I had the illusion that he was sitting on the ceiling, but no, he had merely shinned up the steam pipes and sat poised with his head against the ceiling and his knees acting as a chair, asking for commendation. I complied hastily and he slid down and disappeared.

Getting to the top, we are discovering, is an instinct which begins early. Peter is no longer to be found walking or running or sitting. He perches, he shinnies, he climbs, he reaches, but while we were calling on friends who have a long, winding stair well, he did one good job of coming down! With a whoop, he cascaded the length of the bannister and then, seeing our surprised discomfiture, remarked with intent to flatter:

"It's a nice stairs. We haven't got one like it."

Still later in the day we found him looking at us over the top of the bathroom door from a standpoint on the radiator, and in the evening, when it was story time, I found him not on the arm of my chair where he usually sits, the better to see the pictures, but perched on the top of it, resting at ease, chin in hands.

So we have ceased looking down for Peter. We look up. Enoch Rothee Thistle Bear, too, has taken to lying on his back the better to converse with a Peter who rides the top of his bookcase for a hobby-horse and tells our Bear long tales about the technicalities of tree climbing.

It was while visiting camp during the summer that I began to realize something of this elevated condition of Peter's experience. He brought me a story book and we sat in a swing in the deep, cool shade of a big maple tree—or rather I sat there. After five minutes Peter stole from my side.

"Don't stop reading," he said as I looked up. A little later I heard a gentle "yoo hoo" from the leafy depths of the tree above me. There he sat for half an hour, curled on the limb of the tree as though it were an overstuffed chair. I felt he was at some distance and raised my voice, but he admonished me.

"You don't need to talk loud. I'm right here."

The story over, he took me to several of his favorite trees and climbed them for the sake of my education, even encouraging me to think I might try. Something about watching him do it made my climbing muscles twitch, but Peter, remembering that I had been caught last winter sliding down hill, quickly led me on to the next tree saying, "It's probably easier for little boys."

It had never occurred to me that climbing was a sociability. It seemed that the trees were full of little boys hanging from the limbs and chattering to each other. They never talked while just standing still on the ground, but the minute two met, they would separate with a knowing grin, rush to two trees and shinnny up. Then, and only then, did they carry on the delayed conversation.

This does very well on a camp ground but has its complications for apartment dwellers. Mere parents do not feel that they can be quite arbitrary about so natural a social grace among juveniles. After all, there is no heat as yet in the steam pipes, and if a bookcase is sturdy enough to do for a horse as well, where's the argument?

So Enoch would philosophize, I think, for he does not allow himself to be disturbed by others' social climbing nor, unduly, by being himself perched in high positions to which he has not aspired. Enoch is a simple person. He is content to sit back and watch others scrambling.

One could almost imagine him saying, "Now look at me. In my time, as a woolly, beige bear, I did plenty of climbing after honey and the other good things that come high, and now look at me. I'm just a peaceful old brown fellow with one eye in a vase and an ear on the ragged edge—'but I'm loved and have all these interesting things to look at. Let him climb. In time he'll like to sit in a chair too.'"

Could the evolution of social climbing and its ultimate end be more simply stated?

D. D.

The Wide Horizon

Hoover or Landon or—

By Erwin D. Canham

OAKLAND, CALIF.

A YEAR ago, in near-by Palo Alto, this reporter talked with Herbert Hoover. It was an interesting afternoon, but it was an interview not without a certain strain.

For the former President had just finished writing "The Challenge to Liberty," he did not know what to do next, and the state of the nation did not please him. It was on the eve of President Roosevelt's apparently triumphal tour across the continent, and not long before the midterm elections which turned into a new deal victory. Mr. Hoover seemed to foresee much of this, and he was gloomy.

This week end the same reporter met Mr. Hoover in an Oakland hotel where he had come to address the eleven-state conference of younger Republicans. This was not the same man.

Attired in his political uniform of blue suit, high collar, and gleaming blue tie, Mr. Hoover's head was high, his eye sparkled, he felt good. He had something to do. That something was to assert his position as titular leader of the Republican Party, to lead a national attack upon the Roosevelt Administration, to dominate G. O. P. until the national conventions are held, perhaps to reply affirmatively to a national demand that he run again for the Presidency.

Of none of this would Mr. Hoover talk. He stood on the speech he delivered that evening—a smashing attack upon the spending policies of the Roosevelt Administration, which now replaces the formerly dominant issue of constitutionalism, or at least subordinates it.

But such a press conference as Mr. Hoover held with this and other Washington correspondents in the Oakland hotel has not been seen for many days. It even bore slight resemblance to the Roosevelt conferences. There was banter; there was some freedom from constraint. In the background was a trained press-relations man, Ben S. Allen, whose benign ways and bushy eyebrows presided over Mr. Hoover's earliest and happiest relations with the press back in the food administration days.

But Mr. Hoover's political role, whether it is that of a candidate or merely of party leader, is not an easy one. He has California on his hands first, and here the thorn is Gov. Frank P. Merriam. For this executive, who came into office partly at least in a "Beat Sinclair" movement last year, has developed political ambitions. His satellites have been running a diligent campaign, first for Vice-President and then for President. They had letterheads and envelopes printed for both movements, and made the mistake of sending out "Merriam For President" letters in "Merriam For Vice-President" envelopes. Governor Merriam controls the state government machine, and can make a strong bid for a Merriam delegation to the Republican National Convention. Mr. Hoover, who wants an unimpaired delegation, will have to buck formidable opposition in his own state.

In spite of these difficulties, Mr. Hoover is enormously heartened by recent developments. The response to his Oakland speech, when some 1500 delegates and guests stood and shouted for minutes on end, and interrupted his many effective flashes with applause and cheers, was agreeable to his ears.

The Oakland meeting itself was evidence of Republican revival. Some 300 delegates were here from California, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Idaho. In no group of states are Republican hopes of victory lower, but from no group could a more enthusiastic group of youth be assembled. These states are almost all placed among the concededly Democratic or doubtful group by political analysts. Yet they have the rudiments, not alone of an old-guard Republican organization, but of a middle group as well.

Mr. Hoover is particularly interested in the group, and has substantially assisted its task. But the group is by no means supporting the Hoover candidacy—if candidacy it is. Members are keeping very definitely open minds.

They were tremendously impressed, however, by the activities of Fred A. Seaton, of Manhattan, Kan., who came here in the interests of Gov. Alf C. Landon. This dapper young man, in his mid-twenties, seems to be the best traveling salesman any candidate for the Republican nomination has at present. He is Alf Landon's Jim Farley—at least with the younger G. O. P. groups. Other Kansans, and out-of-state friends of the Governor, are doing political work with older and more orthodox groups.

However, Governor Landon is playing the wisest political game in the country by refraining from parading his candidacy up and down the highways. He is sitting quietly at Topeka, letting his friends do it all. If things break right... well, they have a way of breaking right for Alf Landon. His worst political accident, horrendous with possibilities, would be a visit at Topeka from Mr. Hoover on his eastward or westward transcontinental trip.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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America's Origin and Future

By Count Carl Moltke

Former Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs

IF A PERSON HAS RECEIVED as many blessings as myself from another country, it is only just and natural that he should feel, think and act favorably towards that other country. But I go a step further, saying that a person who has no friendly feelings towards another country is unfit to judge and describe it. He will always be tyrannized by his once adopted bias; his whole attitude will be handicapped. Such a shortcoming will be much more of a handicap to him as a judge and an observer than the bias resulting from the other extreme, namely the one which has its source in enthusiasm, affection and admiration.

When in the past I have spoken or written about America, I may have been under the influence of the latter sort of bias. However, I am not ashamed, if

this has been the case, because the older I get, the more firmly I believe that in our dealings with nations as well as with individuals, we should be guided by a greater percentage of good nature than of criticism, limiting the latter to a reasoned vigilance without ill will.

I might write about a great many things concerning America, because I follow what is happening there through all available sources of information and I am happy to say that when I compare my thoughts of this present hour with those which I put on paper about two years ago, I have nothing to add and nothing to withdraw. As then, I still think that if things have gone as well as they have there, the reason is to be found in the indisputable fact that the American people as a whole possess a dislike for extremes and

are gifted with a higher grade of collective common sense than most other nations, as Bryce well put it.

This does not, however, cover the entire field. We must add to this the fact that America through its entire history has given evidence of an uncommonly high standard of ethics and ideals, founded originally on the moral integrity of the first settlers of Anglo-Saxon or northern stock. This initial good example has formed the moral spine of the nation through its whole existence and still does so, in spite of what grumblers and pessimists may think. These fundamental conditions created and inspired the wisdom with which your Constitution was framed and also made possible the growth of that institution so highly respected the world over, the Supreme Court of the United States.

(Please turn the page)



COUNT CARL MOLTKE

Not only the study of America's past is comforting. I think that the new spirit which has evolved as a result of recent years of suffering, poverty and uneasiness has reached even higher levels than those characteristic of your ancestry. I allude to the wholesome and honest self-analysis, the remarkably humble willingness to expose shortcomings, the exceptional energy toward redressing evils and mistakes, and the amazing public spirit and helpfulness of men of wealth, all of which has been forthcoming from the American people during the period of hardship.

All this has no doubt been an excellent preparation for the new social order which is developing now and which we must all hope will come to America without violence. To achieve this end, great sacrifices must be made from all sides, but you are in a better position to do this than any other nation in the world.

I should think that the greatest help to reach this great end would be a clear understanding of the immensity of your patrimonial estate, of your national endowment, as it has been built up from the outset, and as it stands now morally as well as materially before us.

The privilege of your origin! Let us stop and think a moment. As a French writer, M. Firmin Roz, has well said recently in commemoration of the work of de Tocqueville a hundred years ago: In the Old World a revolution is made to *destroy* and to *upset*, but the American revolution of 1775 had for its purpose to *maintain* and to *preserve*. The British colonies of America revolted against the mother country the moment the latter raised its hands against ancient rights, established traditions and acquired customs of its subjects beyond the Atlantic.

The oppressor, once vanquished, was entirely discarded from your territory and the new life of your commonwealth could spread and prosper peacefully without the curse of class hatred, without the sting of sufferings endured from barbaric conditions maintained through misrule for centuries, without the hateful memories of moral and physical serfdom exploiting one part of the people for the selfish advantage of a minority.

Already in 1792, Necker, Louis XVI's Minister of Finance, wrote the following lines about the "Wise Americans": "Separated from the passions of Europe by an immense ocean, they are enjoying their political youth in peace. A virgin soil offers rich reward to honest labor, and its vast extension, creating long distances between the individual homes, forces most Americans to seek

their happiness in domestic life, this constant source of tenderness, of pure affections and at the same time the best school of morals."

Separated from the passions of Europe you still are—never was there a moment in history which entitled one to congratulate you with greater emphasis on this ground than the present one—and many homes are yet lying so widely apart that the same views as those, expressed by Necker in this respect still obtain.

Thanks to the serenity which has sheltered your growth as a nation, coupled with great wealth spent with rare public spirit for the furtherance of the enlightenment of the people, as well as for the benefit of special branches of science and the fine arts, you have in the province of human culture reached pinnacles to which the Old World bows through some of its best men.

Nevertheless your task is tremendous, but owing to what I have said before and quite particularly owing to the *privilege of your origin*, which no doubt imposes a greater duty of a successful and peaceful solution of your problems, I think we are entitled to watch your progress "with greater hope than anxiety" in the firm belief that your unique national inheritance will be carried forward to coming generations in a spirit of fairmindedness and as an example to the world of dignified self-discipline.

And now let me return once more to the Supreme Court and to some of the felicitous observations of de Tocqueville in regard to this institution and to America on the whole.

"The Americans," says de Tocqueville, "have granted to the judges the right to base their decisions on the Constitution rather than on the laws. In other words, they have permitted them not to apply the laws which might seem to them unconstitutional."

The French critic I have mentioned before therefore rightly says that the American judges are in consequence called upon in certain cases not to judge individuals but the laws themselves in so far as transgressions of the same have taken place.

In a period when the independence of the law courts has either been paralyzed by dictatorships or heavily threatened by the general trend of public opinion or political tendencies, it is of the greatest importance to maintain the full integrity of the few judicial bodies in the world where such integrity still exists.

There is no doubt to my mind that the United States Supreme Court and the Permanent Court of International

Justice at The Hague are the two tribunals enjoying the highest reputation and confidence the world over. But what is the world?

Unfortunately world ethics, which are of such overwhelming importance when it comes to the administration of bar and bench, are rather at a low ebb at the present moment. Confidence in the administration of bar and bench is limited to a comparatively small number of countries, as true civilization is also. It is therefore urgently necessary to build up such confidence wherever there is some ground to build on, and, wherever it is found possible, to protect the sound essence of democracies from the turnover democracy has taken in several European states towards something like the old tyrannies.

That is what even de Tocqueville, fervent admirer of your system, dreaded most of you when he expressed the fear that democracy might accomplish its essential end, namely, to sacrifice liberty to equality, which again easily suggests the idea of a uniform, strong government in line with the absolutism of the old order. If you once have taken the first slide on this dangerous slope, toward which the heart and mind of man is naturally drawn, says de Tocqueville, you have only to let loose and the tyranny is there.

But Americans have had the wisdom not to let loose. Will they let loose now towards a state of things which did not exist at the time of de Tocqueville, "State Socialism," but which he dreaded

most because he did not wish a people that he loved and admired to become a herd of subservient and timorous cattle with a government to drive it as a cattle driver would do? The answer must be left to the future.

M. Firman Roz warns us very wisely in the aforementioned article against thinking that development must be the same in the United States as in the Old World. Terms of expression may be identical, but this does not prevent the corresponding realities evolving on the two sides of the ocean from being quite different in substance, as has very often been the case in the course of American history.

Let us be careful in the use of such expressions as democracy and State Socialism from our biased point of view, says M. Roz, because these expressions may in the United States get an interpretation of just as surprisingly unexpected a character as the term revolution. We cannot prophesy, of course, says the French author, nor do I want to do so, but I heartily agree with him when he says that the causes of prosperity and of the power of the United States still exist, only certain changes which have occurred must be taken into account. Then the optimism of de Tocqueville will be justified.

In the foregoing remarks I have given my reasons for my own optimism and I base it principally on the *privilege of your origin*, I might say the *purity of your origin*, and this again imposes, if I may stress the point, a greater duty, a greater responsibility towards the world at large in carrying your problems to a successful end. And this should be done not least in the interest and for the benefit of the generation of youngsters who have shown themselves so courageously ready for a new social order, giving them honest work, even if on only modest conditions of return.

Your mission then must be to solve the social and economic problem in such a way that your 125 millions will stand out to the world as a harmonious unit, conscious of the example it owes to the rest of humanity, because of the privileged conditions of life you have been enjoying during your growth from adolescence to manhood without disturbing influences from abroad.

However, if we venture to touch upon your immunity from such influences, we must not forget to mention that this immunity is largely due to your wisdom in your dealings with the foreign world and with troublesome backward nations in your neighborhood, dealings which naturally developed temporarily a kind of jingo spirit. That, however, was soon repressed by moderating elements, so that imperialism was discarded from your practical policies according to your always alert self-control and loyalty to certain ideals. Stick to these, stick above all to Anglo-Saxon fairmindedness—and the new leaf you are going to turn in the book of your history will bring you the well deserved fruits of your patient and thorough labors.

Call to the Nations

By ROSEMARY CELINE COBHAM

Lift up your consciousness, grow, all ye sons and ye daughters,
Strong in your courage, move forward with glad acclamations;
The Lord will deliver from all over-running of waters,
He will stablish and strengthen and settle the peace of His nations.

Ascend to the house of our God, every man with his brother,
Yield to the fires on the altar the lust of possession;
Sacrifice joyfully, each reconciled to the other,
United in service, distinct in the ways of expression.

Go forth from His temple, pass over the earth to subdue it,
Adventuring out in the light of a rich expectation;
These be thy questings, to seek after peace and pursue it—
To build on the groundwork of brotherhood walls of salvation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stratford and the Lees

Virginia Home of the Family Which Took a Leading Part in Wresting a New Nation From the Wilderness and in Establishing Its Independence Has Become a Memorial

By Burton J. Hendrick

Stratford Hall, colonial home of the Lees of Virginia, is being dedicated as a national shrine on Oct. 12. This estate, birthplace of several outstanding figures in American history, will reproduce, when its restoration is completed, a typical eighteenth-century plantation, with its arts, trades and industries being carried on as in the days of old. This article has been written specially for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by the author of "The Lees of Virginia," just published.

IN 1716 THOMAS LEE, grandson of that Richard Lee who founded the famous Virginia family, paid a visit to his relatives in England. One of the most interesting places to the Lees of that generation was the village of Stratford-Langton, a suburb of London near the River Thames, three or four miles from the metropolis. The little, onetime ecclesiastical town had pious associations for the Lees; here the first Richard, after accumulating a substantial fortune in Virginia tobacco, had set up as an English country gentleman, become an "Esquire," and planned to establish an English line.

For years Richard Lee, who made almost as frequent transatlantic voyages as a modern American captain of industry, alternated between his villa at Stratford-Langton and his Virginia home on the shores of the Chesapeake; Virginia and America seemed to exercise constant pulls on his allegiance and affection; for a decade there was no certainty whether he would remain an Englishman or cast in his fortunes with the new nation in the American forest; finally, however, about 1663, he abandoned England for good, provided, in his will, for the sale of his Essex estate, embarked, with his wife and family of eight children, for Virginia, and passed on there the following year.

For more than a quarter of a century Richard Lee had been a prosperous Virginia planter; a large part of his time had been spent on the York and the Chesapeake; his Virginia holdings of 15,000 acres made him, on the day of his passing, the richest Virginian of his time; he had served in all the important civic posts of Virginia, having been a member of the Royal Council, Secretary of State, and second man in importance to Sir William Berkeley, twice royal governor; that Richard Lee should conclude that the future of

his descendants properly lay with Virginia rather than England not only accorded with the fitness of things but with his own spirit, which was forward, adventurous, pioneering, gifted with leadership and devoted to the new political and social order growing up along the Potomac and the James.

Yet the sentimental attachment between the Virginia Lees and this English town of Stratford was strong. That Thomas Lee, on his English visit of 1716—in his twenty-sixth year—paid frequent visits to his grandfather's old home may be taken for granted.

Though Thomas was only the fifth son of the second Richard, he was the most enterprising and ablest of his line—in many ways the greatest Virginian of his day. His fate was that of younger sons of eighteenth-century Virginia; he inherited little land, but, by his own native genius, became a rich man, and the founder of the most distinguished branch of the Lees. His marriage to Hannah Harrison Ludwell enhanced his standing, for she was the daughter of great Virginia clans—one that has produced two Presidents of the United States, and that, in early colonial Virginia, produced several leaders whose fame is part of Virginia's glory. In all probability it was the vigor, intellectual force, talent for public life, independence of restraint of Hannah Ludwell's forbears that largely explains the genius of the Stratford Lees.

When Thomas and Hannah built their home on the Potomac, overlooking Hollis Cliffs, they symbolized the connection between the old English estate on the Thames and their new American "seat" by giving it the name of Stratford. The mansion was the most pretentious that had been constructed in the region. Wood was still—and for a long period afterward—the usual material for Potomac houses; but more than a million bricks, all baked on the premises, went to making the new Lee home.

At the time this section represented Virginia's farthest west. The architecture of Stratford was and is strange. It is in the form of the letter "H," with two pointed roofs, chimney clusters, and with something resembling a promenade between. Its living apartments practically all are on the second floor, with stone steps giving access to

the ground below. The brick walls are two feet and more thick, by virtue of which Stratford, almost alone of the Potomac houses, has survived intact to the present day. All of these things have led many to believe that the house was not only a home, but a fortress, that its purpose was not only to shelter the large family of Thomas and Hannah Lee, but to provide a refuge from Indian raids.

The outward aspect, it must be admitted, suggests these uses. The place is solid, grim, lacking in architectural grace, almost defiant in its isolation; it is, indeed, the most characteristic of Virginia houses, suggesting in every line the stoutness of its inhabitants—that mixture of frontier determination and that insistence on the substantial virtues with that aspiration for the finer sides of human intercourse which were the prevailing Virginia virtues of the time.

Yet Stratford was no fortress; its architecture, which so puzzles present-day observers, though it was virtually unknown in America, was not unprecedented in England. And this fact brings to mind again the visit of Thomas Lee to England and his pilgrimages to old Richard's seat at Stratford-Langton. For the most conspicuous building in this community bears so close a resemblance to the American Stratford that, in all probability, it gave Thomas the model for his Virginia establishment.

This was Ham House, constructed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and the home of a succession of distinguished Englishmen. This mansion is no longer standing, but surviving prints disclose that its main lines were those of Stratford on the Potomac. It was built in the shape of the letter "H"; it had the two wings, with hall between, culminating in the two pointed roofs; it lacked, indeed, the chimney clusters, and its entrances were level with the ground, but in its outward appearance the two structures are essentially the same.

When, a decade after his return from the English visit, Thomas Lee, feeling that his increasing wealth and his rising rank in Virginia political life demanded a more imposing abiding place than his father's wooden home, Mount Pleasant, selected this lofty ridge on the Potomac, would it not seem natural

that he should reproduce the house by the Thames which had so moved his aspiration as a young man, just as he found its name in that ancient English village so closely identified with the Lees?

The fame of this Thomas Lee has suffered most undeserved diminution, and Stratford today is chiefly celebrated as the birthplace of Robert E. Lee, who was not a descendant of Thomas, but of his brother Henry. To a great extent the veneration in which the Confederate General is held in all parts of the United States, South and North alike, and the role he played in one of the great crises of American history have obscured the splendor of the Stratford Lees.

Now that the Potomac house has become a national shrine, it is appropriate to recall the statesmen and soldiers who made it their home, long before Robert E. Lee had been born in the historic East Room. As far back as 1779, 82 years before the Civil War, John Adams said that the "family of Lee has more men of merit in it than any other family"; it was the Revolutionary Lees of Stratford that he had in mind.

The founder of these Lees, Thomas, is one of the first Americans—one of the first colonials, that is, whose mind had a continental sweep, reaching beyond the borders of his native Virginia, stretching into the wilderness north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. That this section of the country, today the home of 25,000,000 persons, and one of the world's greatest industrial and agricultural empires, is part of the American domain, is, in considerable measure, owing to the foresight and enterprise of Thomas Lee. In his youth and early manhood it was undisputed territory of France, but his energies were concentrated on making it part of the British Empire, the seat of English-speaking peoples, the home of a great train of immigrants, whom he proposed to bring, not only from Great Britain, but from Germany and other European countries.

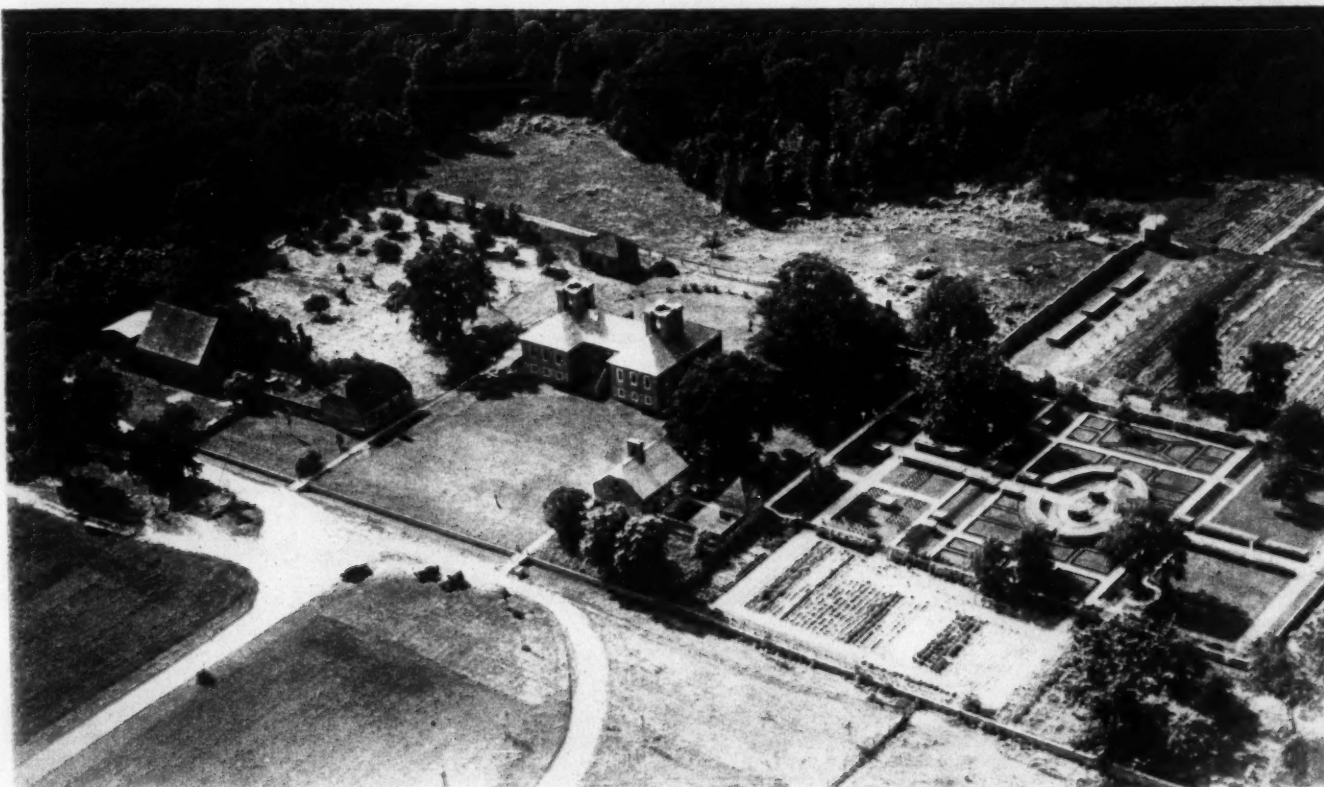
When Thomas became Acting Governor of Virginia—the Governor was always a royal appointee, sent from England—his reports are full of accounts of this western country, urging the home government to extend its influence and proprietorship into the fruitful region.

"The French are intruders into this America," he wrote, showing that, in political thinking, he was the legitimate son of Britain; he insisted that the true borders of Virginia—that is, English America—extended to the Pacific Ocean, "including California"; whatever the justice of this tall claim may have been at the time, as prophecy it is certainly entitled to respect.

But Thomas Lee not only constantly advocated American rights in the Northwest Territory, but took the first positive steps to realization. He was chairman of the commission which, in 1744, negotiated the Treaty of Lancaster—a treaty by which the Six Nations transferred all their rights in the Northwest to Virginia. Upon this document, and a few phrases in the Peace of Utrecht, rested Great Britain's claims to this vast expanse—claims ultimately made good by Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham.

Thomas Lee organized the first Ohio Company in 1748, sent Christopher Gist to establish the first American trading post at a site which is now the city of Cumberland, and thus marked out the first trail across the Alleghenies—the trail that provided Braddock's road to the present region of Pittsburgh and became the line of march of the first great emigration into the western lands. This interest in the western

(Continued on page 13)



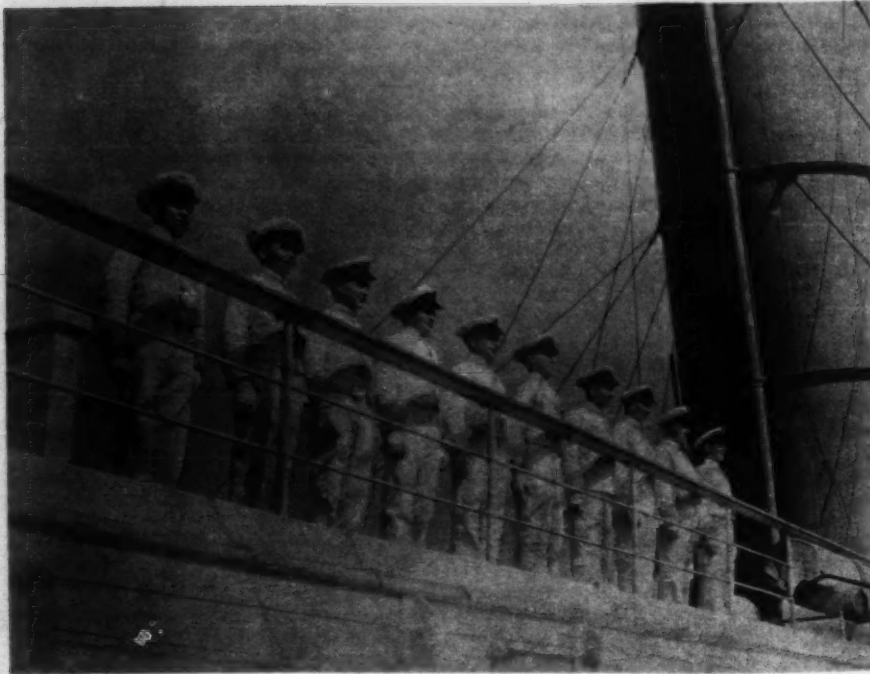
THE LEE ESTATE IN VIRGINIA

This View From an Airplane Shows the Main House, Curiously Designed After a Model in England, the Outbuildings and the Formal Gardens, All of Which Have Been Restored to Their Original Conditions.

School of the Sea

Boys Who Heed the "Call of the Running Tide" and Sail Away as Members of Liners' Crews
Learn Wholesome Lessons That Schoolmasters Never Could Impart

By Robert W. Desmond



Courtesy, Cunard White Star Line

BELLBOYS ABOARD THE AQUITANIA

I must down to the seas again, to the lonely
sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to
steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song
and the white sail's shaking,
And a grey mist on the sea's face and a grey
dawn breaking.

—From "Sea Fever," one of the "Salt Water
Ballads," by John Masefield.

ABOARD EVERY GREAT OCEAN LINER today there is a group of boys, most of them from 14 to 16 years old, who act as bellboys, elevator operators, attendants to the captain, and who do other miscellaneous tasks within their ability. Passengers who notice these fresh-faced lads often wonder how they happen to have strayed so far from their parental doorsteps. Sometimes they romanticize the situation and assume that the boys probably are runaways or orphans who, in the Dickensian manner, have been apprenticed out to the shipping companies. But not at all.

History relates how Christopher Columbus, as a small boy, haunted the water front in Genoa, yearning to go aboard one of those craft, so quaint by modern standards, and sail away to adventure just beyond the horizon. Boys of every land and every period have felt the same pull of the sea, and many of those who could not become sailors in any more conventional way did run away to join a ship's crew. As "cabin boys" aboard cargo vessels, and even on some of the early passenger ships, they led hard lives. Their hours were long, the work was difficult, food was poor, and their quarters often were very bad. In addition, they sometimes were abused by heavy-handed sailormen.

Throughout the literature of the sea, the cabin boy appears as a romantic, wistful and somewhat heroic figure. He is the Jim of "Treasure Island," and he is in some of the yarns of Joseph Conrad, Jack London and John Masefield. When Masefield himself ran away to sea he had in the back of his head some such picture as later he was to express in "Sea Fever," already quoted. And this picture, in one way or another, has made thousands of other boys restless for the ocean's grumble. Nowhere more than in Britain, perhaps, for the tradition of the sea is bred in the English and the Scottish. There are other countries where "the call of the running tide" may be as strong, but Britain takes a very special position, because so much of the world's mer-

chant fleet has been constructed in her yards. Where ships are built, there they very commonly are manned, as well. Especially if they are to sail under the "red duster" of the British merchant service.

In these days of big liners, cabin boys are more necessary than ever. So, bellboys, as they are called today, become part of the ship's crew, filling useful positions from the start, and many of them grow up to become ship's officers themselves, rising through the various grades of service. Every ship has its quota of these lads. While they are working, they are earning a little money, much of which doubtless finds its way back to homes where it helps more than a little. These boys are pretty much "on their own" in the world, meeting all kinds of people, seeing various countries, and learning a great many things that are not in any schoolbooks. At an age when they might be in secondary schools, these young salts are attending the School of the Sea.

Consider Fred Burney, for one. Fred is representative of the boys who serve the ocean traveler. Each boy who goes to sea, naturally, will have his own individual background, his own special experience. And, yet, Fred is typical of the best. He is slim and blonde, with a broad forehead, slender face, and honest, intelligent, blue eyes. He is courteous to a degree, and both alert and thoughtful.

Fred's father was in the Royal Navy during the World War, so that the tradition of the sea holds a place in his family, although none of his brothers has left the shore. Their home is at Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, England, where the Vickers Company has a large shipbuilding yard. When Fred was 13 or so, he got a job as office boy in the company offices there. Sometime afterward the Furness liner, Monarch of Bermuda, was put into the drydock for refitting. After the work was completed, and the ship was ready to go back into service, a call went out for 12 boys to serve aboard the big liner. They had to be 14 years old, not more than 5 feet tall, and they must have shown a certain ability in past experience.

When Fred had been in school, among other things, he had read with special appreciation the very poem of Masefield's already mentioned. The stanza quoted remained vividly in his mind—in fact, he can quote it today—

and the second also made a strong appeal to his imagination. It reads:

I must down to the seas again, for the call
of the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not
be denied;
And all I ask is a windy day with the white
clouds flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume,
and the sea-gulls crying.

So Fred persuaded his family to let him apply for a place as bellboy on the Monarch of Bermuda. There were 40 applicants for the 12 jobs, including a large group of boys from the town. But Fred's work was known in the office; he had made a good record, and so he was one of those chosen. In fact, the line was so careful in making its selection, that most if not all of the dozen boys chosen came from the office staff itself, where ability and character already had been demonstrated.

It was more than two years ago that the boys were interviewed by the chief steward, Mr. A. C. McHaffie, and those selected were placed under the special direction of the ship's staff chief steward, Mr. F. J. Whensley. Although each of them signed a contract to stay with the vessel for two years, this would not prevent any boy leaving whenever he wished. Nor did it prevent his discharge if warranted, provided he were sent back home free of charge. The boys were assigned to quarters on D deck, forward, were instructed in their duties, and so went to sea.

In the hard old days of sailing vessels, boys who were members of a ship's crew received no special consideration. They lived almost like full-grown men, and they were treated almost as though they were full grown. A boy's life aboard ship is not easy even today. He works hard, and has very little time for play while the ship is at sea, but he does receive far more consideration.

"We remember that, after all, they are boys, and we treat them that way," Mr. Whensley explains.

So the officers of the ship hold themselves responsible for these boys. They look after their general well-being, grow sincerely fond of them, hear any complaints, and when in port they require the boys who are given shore leave to be back on board and to sign "the book" by 10 o'clock at night, unless they have known relatives or friends with whom they can stay on shore. The boys are required to attend church services Sunday mornings, and are encouraged to read and to prepare themselves to take over other positions on the ship as they grow older and bigger. Many a bellboy has been metamorphosed by years into bus boy,

waiter, cabin steward, deck steward, dining room steward, and various other positions of responsibility.

The boys are turned out at 6 a. m., and go on deck for an hour or so of games. This is before passengers are likely to be stirring, and the boys have the deck pretty much to themselves. It is important that they should have, because this is about the only time they have for outdoor life while the ship is at sea. Then, after a period to clean up and eat breakfast, the boys report back on deck at 8 a. m. for inspection. The chief steward or the staff chief steward usually goes down the line to see that the boys have clean hands and faces, that they have not neglected to wash behind the ears, that their fingernails are clean, their teeth brushed, their shoes polished, and their uniforms clean, neat and properly buttoned. It is something like a military inspection, with the boys standing at attention and saying "Sir" when addressed, as indeed they do at all times.

After inspection, the boys go to their posts. They alternate their tasks on succeeding voyages. Those who are to be bellboys go to a bench on C deck near the offices of the purser and the chief steward. Elevator boys go to their places. The boy, or boys, who are to wait upon the captain's table and otherwise serve him, go to his quarters. To some boys, this is the choice assignment of duty. Others enjoy the contact that they have with passengers when running elevators, especially as some passengers become interested in the boys and talk to them a goodish amount. But the greater activity that they have when running about the ship as bellboys appeals to most of them at times, for it affords an opportunity to use their legs, and to get around.

This goes on all day, with time out for meals. Fine weather or bad weather soon makes very little difference to the boys' personal comfort, for they become good sailors. But they naturally prefer fair weather and smooth seas, because then everyone on board is happier. At 9:30 p. m. they go off duty and have an hour to read, talk or play games in their own quarters. By 10:30 the officers want them to be in bed, so that they will be ready for the next day. When in port, of course, the boys have opportunity to go ashore, and enjoy doing so.

What does a boy learn in this School of the Sea? He learns obedience; to do

(Continued on page 14)



Photos by C. Gellanian
BELLBOYS AND AN OFFICER ABOARD THE MONARCH
OF BERMUDA
(Left) FRED BURNAY, ONE OF THE BOYS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

D'Artagnan of the Air

"Billy" Mitchell Was Punished Ten Years Ago When He Insisted That Army and Navy Leaders Held Antiquated Views on Aviation, but He Still Speaks for Better Air Defense

By Helen S. Waterhouse

MODERN ADVENTURERS VI

Another of those persons, men and women both, who have broken away from the stereotyped forms of thought and blazed new trails, is described in this article.

I OPENED THE DOOR of my hotel sitting room in Washington to admit America's "stormy petrel of aviation," a man called, in turn, a long-suffering hero who risked his own future for a patriotic and necessary duty, and a blustering swaggerer who has never been adequately punished.

Not that Brig. Gen. William E. Mitchell, retired, the man who once commanded America's war aviators in battle, cares what he is called. He may be egotistical, hot-headed, perky, as they have said. He may have "like Ajax, defied the lightning," as one writer described his so-called insubordinate and disruptive attitude toward his superiors. But the fact remains he is still playing a strong and leading part in America's aviation history at a time when aviation is being watched with an anxious and eager eye by the entire country.

"I'm late and I'm sorry," he said. "But I've just been flying in an army plane, testing the new 'fog eye,' which is going to spell safety for aviators in the future by licking that old enemy of ours—fog."

He removed his gray felt hat. His hats are always cocked a bit jauntily on one side, and his blue tie, just matching his blue socks, and his eyeglasses on a ribbon, and his white shoes, while not as jauntily as the pink breeches which became famous in war days, still have an air of impertinence when he wears them.

"Let's have a sandwich," he suggested, reaching for the 'phone.

"You're still interested in all the new developments in aviation, I see," I said, just to lead off the conversation.

He laughed. "After over three decades of studying aviation, I can't get away from it, even though I'm supposed to be nothing but a Virginia gentleman now, and spend my time raising horses and hunting dogs over there in Middleburg."

A swift picture crossed my mind of how someone had described Billy Mitchell in a red hunting coat, always riding his horses as if he were the original Centaur.

"I've just been to the naval air maneuvers at Norfolk," he said. "Greatest peacetime exhibition I have ever seen. Both the officers and the enlisted men demonstrated remarkable efficiency." That was a lot for critical Billy Mitchell to say, but more was coming.

"The handwriting is on the wall," he went on, "nothing can stop aviation. It's like a steam roller traveling slowly, but surely, onward. Both the navy and the army are slow. The quickest way to get there is through the air, and we shouldn't be held up by these slower methods. If we don't adopt a unified air service, we will be the laughingstock of the world." He leaned back in his chair, crossed his legs comfortably and sighed.

He had reached his pet subject after all, that glorious old cause of his which had brought him so much notoriety and so much grief—his battle cry for an independent unified air force.

Long ago, back in 1925, not in a hotel room before a girl reporter, but in Congress before an important House committee, he had burst into a blistering attack upon the navy and the army and had demanded a unified air service. The army air service was at that time in the hands of a man who had never flown, with Mitchell second in command, and his statement that the next war would be won in the air seemed but merely visionary to the admirals and the general staff, who



BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM MITCHELL
In the Cockpit of an Army Plane.

had decided that the airplane was just an improved scouting instrument.

So when he announced that surface warships are obsolete and that we could encircle the globe in a very short time with a single charge of gasoline, they had fairly laughed at him.

And the more they had laughed and the more they had tried to discipline him, the more unruly he had become. The story of how Secretary of War Weeks held up his reappointment as Assistant Chief, and of how General Mitchell counter-attacked over the radio and in magazines, charging inefficiency in the air service, and in the army in general, because it had no strong air force, is generally known. The tale of his being reduced to a colonelcy and of his banishment to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is a spicy bit of American history.

Then came the disaster to the navy airship Shenandoah, and the exiled soldier blazing forth again. "These accidents are the direct results of incompetency, criminal negligence and the almost treasonable administration of national defense and of aviation policies," he declared. "Aeronautics in America," he said, "are directed by nonflying officers, and the lives of the airmen are being used merely as pawns in their hands."

Charges of insubordination were prepared against him then. His court-martial before bemedaled generals ended in his conviction and suspension from the service for five years without rank, duty or pay. Congress and the whole country was in an uproar over the thing. General Mitchell had ended it by resigning and going proudly back to his farm in Virginia.

I thought of some of the things I had heard about him as I sat there watching him munch his sandwich.

"We might wait another hundred years for such a display of courage," one newspaper had commented at that time. "He would rather be truthful for

his country, than silent for the sake of his job." And another answered, "In sterner times he would have been burned at the stake for terrible heresy." Still another, a bit more doubtfully, had said, "General Mitchell's statements should not be taken at face value. We agree that all is not well with our aviation policy, but it is not as bad as he says. If, however, he can bring about a fruitful investigation, much in his manners and many of his statements can be forgiven."

That was in 1925, remember. Now, some ten years after, I reflected, here is General Mitchell being hailed before the President to give again his views on a unified air policy, invited into congressional committee meetings to advise on how to handle the aviation matters, and his every prophecy of ten years ago apparently coming true. In many quarters he is being mentioned as a possible man to lead the country out of its air predicaments. Some would say that Billy Mitchell is enjoying the last laugh. Only, as I talked to him, I realized that he would resent that statement, because this beloved cause of his is far too serious ever to be laughed about in his presence.

"There will be no vision of the airplane and the airship as a means of warfare while the development of the airplane and the airship is in the hands of men committed to the view that there are but two means of warfare—land and sea," he said during our conversation.

He explained that the airship alone can go from one spot on the earth's surface to another spot and back, on one charge of fuel. "I told 'em that back in 1925 and they wouldn't believe me," he grinned. "But since then lots of water has run under the bridge, and we've learned a lot about airships from Dr. Eckener and the Graf Zeppelin."

General Mitchell is jubilant over the fact that a recent recommendation to

Congress was to advocate that a new globe-girdling airship service be started, linking the German airship service with our own.

"That's what I've always advised," he said. "We haven't any trained airship crews in America. The Akron and Macon disasters proved that. We have but one man—Rosendahl. I suggested some time ago that we hook up our airship service with the Germans for a while, using composite American and German crews on the ships until our men have learned the ropes of airship handling from their well-trained men. The officers and crew of the Graf Zeppelin, for instance, have had long years of service on airships alone. They do not trust the handling of this most complicated form of aircraft to untrained men, and their perfect record of no accidents and almost uninterrupted service has proved that fact. Our crews must be as fully trained."

"Do you realize that the airship is the only aircraft which can deliver a cargo in the air?" he asked suddenly. "That it is the only aircraft which can fly from the Pacific coast to Asia and back again, and that it is the safest means of transporting people across the ocean in the temperate zone?"

I asked him about the time it would take to build up the kind of air program he has in mind.

"Well, the Zeppelin program would only take about three years," he said slowly. "It really doesn't need to take so long to build airships. After the type is decided upon, ships can be constructed very quickly. Germany proved that during the war. She could hurry a Zeppelin through to completion in six weeks."

As to civil and commercial aviation, he said he believed it would take at least three or four years for the boys to "regain the lost art of flying," an art which was lost, he says, because economy measures have not allowed

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A League for Action

Instead of Setting Up Negative Rules Only for International Conduct, Geneva Could Serve Mankind by Suggesting Ways to Meet Legitimate Needs of Certain Countries

By Sisley Huddleston

ACAREFUL EXAMINATION of the working of the League of Nations makes it abundantly clear that it can never fulfill its true function, which is the preservation of peace, until it endeavors to find positive solutions for the great problems of the world before they provoke disaster.

Hitherto it has tried to carry out its task largely by imposing negative rules of international conduct. "Thou shalt not." "Trespassers will be prosecuted." "Verboten." "Défense de —." Necessary warning notices, perhaps, but quite inadequate.

The League should tell us what we must do. It should indicate where we may go without trespassing. It should put up signposts. In short, it has not succeeded because it has merely applied itself to playing the gamekeeper—a role for which it is not fitted; it has not resolved, or rather its members have not resolved, to frame a constructive policy, righting wrongs, allaying grievances, revising dangerous and obsolete treaties, devising orderly changes in the manifestly haphazard and chaotic conditions which prevail economically, politically and territorially.

Take, for example, the Italo-Ethiopian affair. It is not enough to have declared to Italy, when the difficulty became acute, that it should not make war on the African country, and should not forcibly colonize. That cannot, in the long run, prevent Italy or any other nation which feels the need of expansion from making war, as all the great powers have done throughout the ages, for the purpose of obtaining elbow room and breathing space. Long before there was the smallest hint of an African war, the League should have foreseen the inevitability of a revival of imperialistic designs, and should have worked out a scheme satisfactorily to the nations which, in Mussolini's phrase, must "expand or explode."

Let us, in order to put the point lucidly, exaggerate and deal with hypothetical cases. Let us suppose that a nation with a relatively small parcel of habitable land is in rapid process of

growth. Let us suppose that its population swells to 100,000,000, and that these 100,000,000 have to crowd on a tiny peninsula. Let us further say that a country with less than half its population enjoys twice its superficial area, and that this country has, in the hazards of historical development, acquired immense overseas possessions, which it cannot, because of its comparatively small population, properly exploit. Let us say, further, that the overcrowded country is lacking in the staple commodities, while the undercrowded country has far more than it requires. Are we to lay down the law that the overcrowded country must remain permanently quiescent, must starve on its narrow peninsula, while its neighbor, replete with the gains of the past, spreads out at its ease?

If the exaggerations of this hypothesis do not make sufficient impression, I am prepared to double the figures, and to give the overcrowded country 200,000,000 inhabitants. Or 300,000,000. Or any population conceivable. If not at 40,000,000, or 50,000,000, at 400,000,000 or 500,000,000, certainly at some imaginable figure, that country simply has to find fresh ground. It is useless to refer to the pledges of the Covenant, to affirm that the era in which colonization provided an outlet for energy and for repopulation has now closed. That is a convenient doctrine for the nations which want no more. It is a doctrine which cannot possibly stand the strain of demographic realities. If the breaking point does not come at once it will come later; and any league which merely rules out the iniquity of war without substituting a more righteous method which removes the necessity, the temptation, and the causes of war, is doomed, sooner or later, to the derision of utter failure.

The British statesman, Mr. George Lansbury, has put his finger on the weakness of the attempt to imprison peoples in the spaces they happen to occupy, in a noble letter to the London Times, which, in my opinion, should be quoted far and wide. He asks that his

country should take the initiative and "call upon the League of Nations to summon a new world conference, for the one single purpose of discussing how the vast stores of national resources and the tremendous unsatisfied markets of the world can be organized and regulated for the service of mankind. It is said the moment is not opportune. I disagree. Now is the day and now is the hour when action must be taken if we are to save ourselves from the fate which threatens us."

The fundamental fact in the present situation is that there are nations which are greedily content with what they have acquired, and nations which, often with reason, feel themselves denied the possibilities of growth, though it so happens that they have reached the stage in which the vital impulses are strongest. There are, to use the phrase which has become popular, opposed to each other the static and dynamic nations—those that have apparently reached their full stature, and those which are still in the awkward age of adolescence. Those which have settled down comfortably are inclined to crab their less fortunate contemporaries. It is entirely wrong for the adolescents in their turn to indulge in the practices which have enriched their elders, but if their elders are wise and do not wish to incur the charge of sanctimonious hypocrisy, they will, besides deprecating the misdeeds of their juniors, provide an alternative. They will not simply frown and condemn; they will consider how the natural needs of the youthful nations can be met.

When I was a frequenter of circuses I saw a clown give a lesson in "boxing" to his partner. "It is quite easy," he said; "when I say 'Go!' we start; when I say 'Halt!' we stop." Whereupon he cried "Go!" and the partner received a mighty wallop. When the partner recovered himself, the clown calmly put up his hand and cried "Halt!" Now there is a sentiment, perfectly understandable, that some nations have had their fling around the globe, and are

now forbidding other nations to imitate their example. They are crying "Status Quo!" after they have grabbed everything in sight. They have changed the rules of the game to suit their own convenience. Those who consider themselves cheated are in revolt, despite the rebukes of the League used as an instrument of national policy by the contented nations.

We cannot condone their revolt. The time for conquests should be over by general consent. The system of colonization of the nineteenth century is intolerable. No nations should be permitted to seize land and subject peoples to an imposed foreign government. But just because we abhor this superannuated and immoral behavior, we have the duty of showing a more acceptable way.

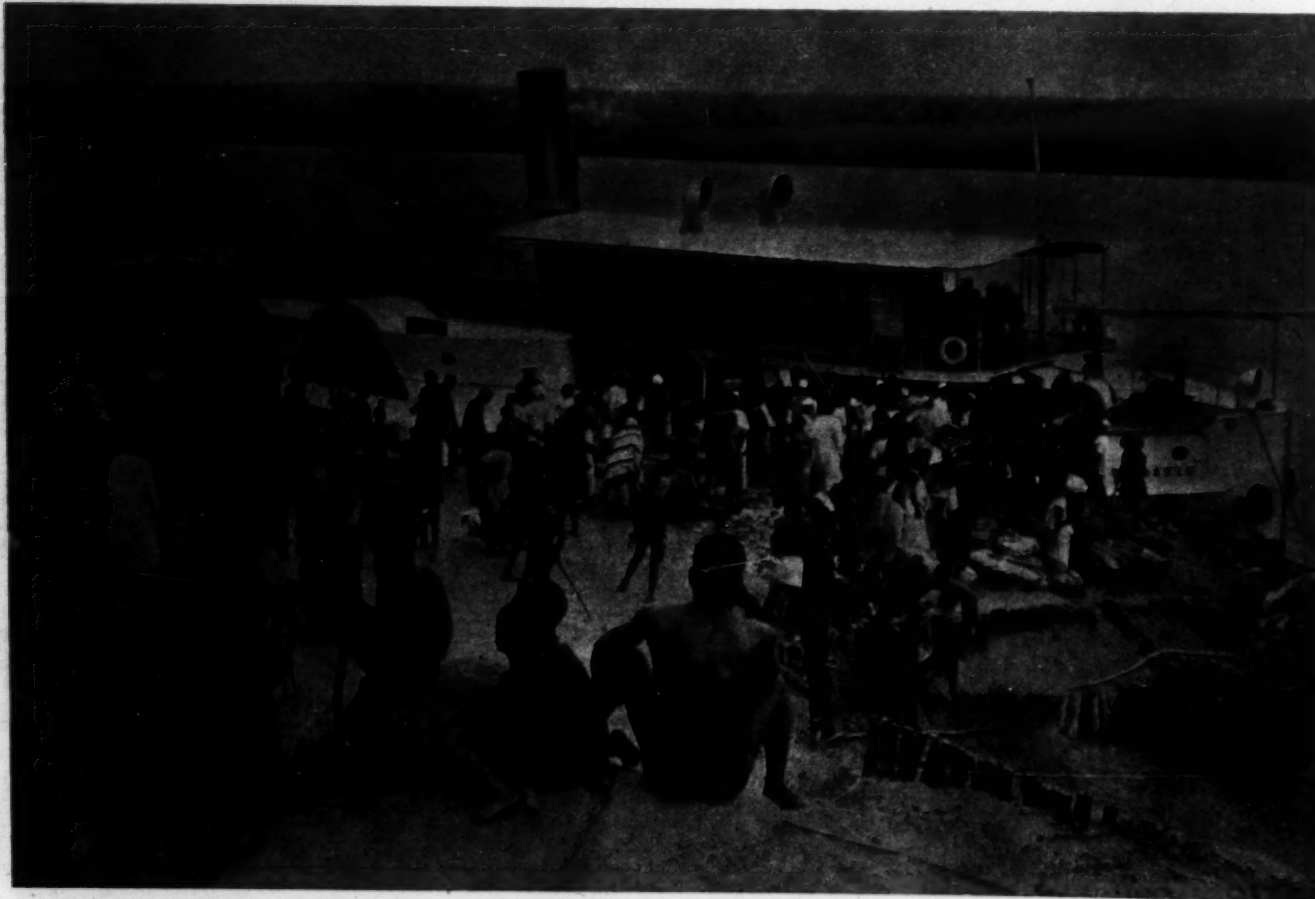
Thus Mr. Lansbury is perfectly right when he pens the following remarkable plea, "I know men say wars are not entirely due to economic causes, but who is there who reads the speeches and writings of Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese statesmen will deny that for them war is considered necessary, because they must get out into the world, must get access to more territory and more raw material? Who will deny that in each case these statesmen consider themselves as 'have nots' as opposed to ourselves and others who are the 'haves'?"

"As I see these things, there is only the Christian way out, and once again in ringing tones mankind needs to hear the word of God calling all nations to turn away from strife and pursue the path of co-operation. No one will say there is not enough room, enough raw materials, enough markets for us all. I am certain that, with the true Christian spirit applied, the white and colored races can co-operate to create a better civilization than has yet been dreamed of. If the churches, led by their leaders, will take the field and tell statesmen the solemn truth that Christ's teachings and the teachings of all great philosophers are not moonshine, not sentiment, but cold, solid truth, and hold the promise of this life, a great revolution in men's thoughts and action will take place. In this day of ours, through the providence and mercy of God, science and invention enable us to say there is power to give the highest and noblest life for all the children of men, no matter whether they are born black, brown, yellow or white."

This is not Utopian; it is practical politics. If European, and African, and Asiatic statesmen were to employ the League of Nations not to stereotype things, but to change things, to change things for the benefit of all, then the League would truly be fulfilling its purpose. To insist that the League clamp the lid on the present system, that it maintain existing inequalities, that it narrowly interpret the letter of written laws, will be to wreck the League inevitably and, with the League, our civilization.

It is essentially the function of the League to make peaceful changes possible, to organize a fair repartition of land and material, to safeguard the interests of backward races and to bring them up to a higher level, and so, in a satisfied world, based upon justice and not upon the chances of past pillage, establish the reign of peace in a world system of co-operation. And in the Covenant, though it is often forgotten, and stress placed only on its negative clauses, there can be found articles which permit the unfolding of a positive policy of beneficial change.

"Verboten," "Défense de —," "Trespassers will be prosecuted," "Thou shalt not," are not enough. The League must lead the way to a better human society, collaborating for the prosperity and blessing of all mankind.

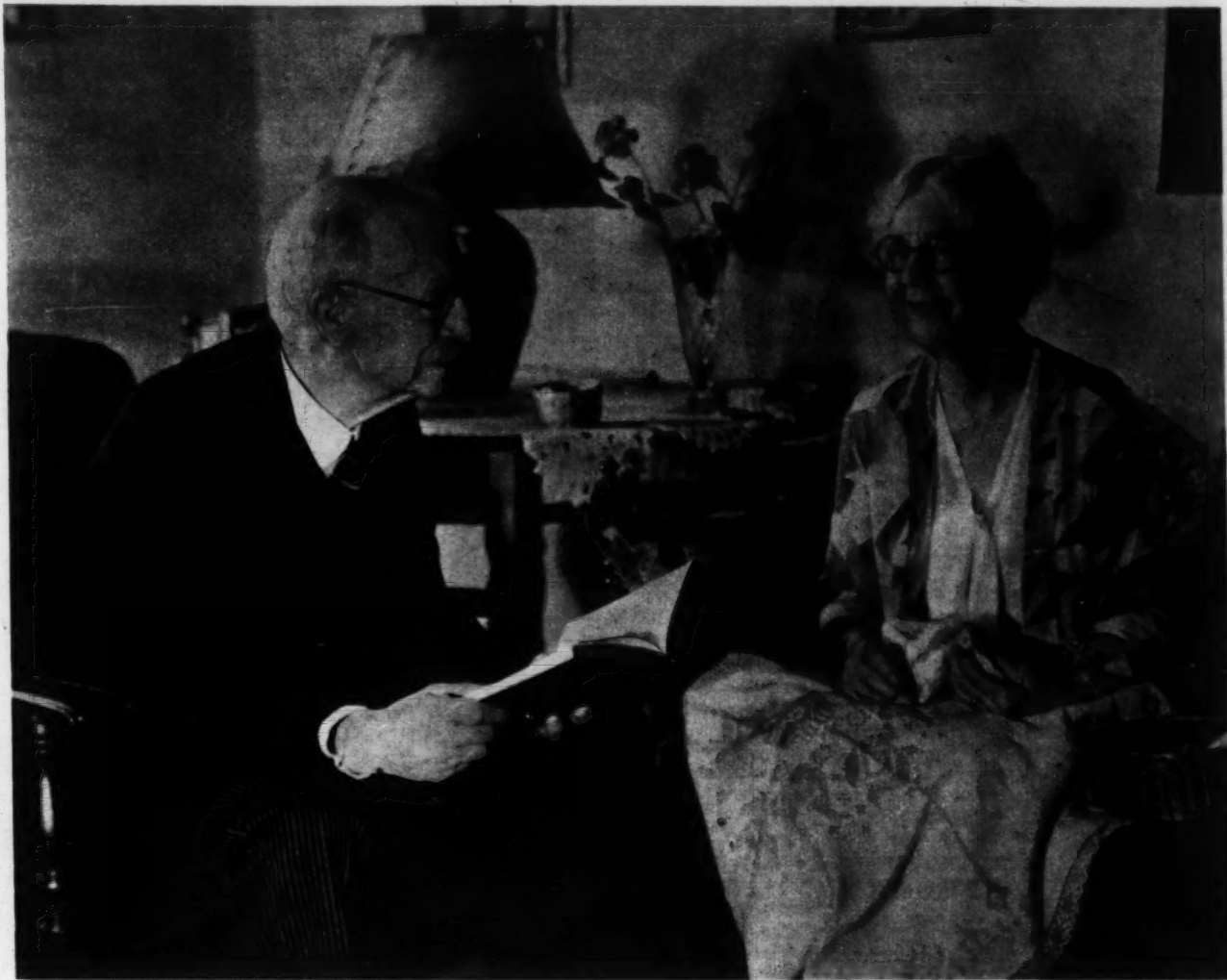


A TYPICAL COLONIAL TRADING SCENE

Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

A Steamboat at a Neighborhood Landing on an Inlet of Lake Albert Nyanza in the Belgian Congo, Adjoining Uganda, Brings a Gathering of Blacks, Sikhs and Sahibs in an Exchange of Manufactured Goods for Local Products, Which Will Find a Way Into World Markets.

LABOR E M E R I T U S



By
Elizabeth
Yates

"... Relieve the Fear of Those Future Days ..."

© Anne Shriber, N. Y.



MODERN SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS is demanding that no needy person go uncared for. Thirty-seven nations, now, have definite schemes for the protection of their older members: schemes involving some form of pension, compulsory insurance, or retirement annuity.

The United States has been slow in recognizing the need for this step. But one by one the states are considering the question of enacting laws which, with the aid of the Federal Government in Washington, would permit them to give retiring citizens subsistence pensions.

One by one the great businesses are retiring their workers at some fixed period. As a means of relief, a welcome reward, and an incentive to the morale of the whole company, the retirement annuity plan when placed in operation has often proved to be a sound economic investment.

The old-age pension plan is nothing new. Formerly, in the United States, the poorhouse awaited those workers who were no longer considered fit to carry on with their jobs and who had reached that period with no savings of their own. The poorhouse has been a poor place—the butt of patronage, an expensive burden to county or state, a dread end to those who entered it.

It has been said that old age is an accumulation of unsolved problems. Relieve the fear of those future days when no one will want the once productive members with the assurance that nothing can deprive them of their settled means, their retirement annuity or old-age insurance, and we have gone a long way in helping them solve their problems.

Pensions succeed poorhouses. In time, insurance may supplant pensions. Through insurance, worker and employer aid together in building up government reserves which will be administered as retirement annuities. These funds, which the worker participates in, are more satisfactory than some form of beneficence. Through them the worker has a share in his own future; to him they represent thrift, wisdom, confidence, as well as release from labor.

The question rises as to how the man who knows he is to retire at 60 or 65 on a small but regular sum, will spend the years preceding? Conservatism charges that he will idle his days and wait to grow

old. Reason affirms that, with proper direction when needed, he will work well during his period of labor, advancing with expectation toward the day when he will be able to devote his time to more contemplative pursuits.

A peculiar form of old-age provision might be said to be on trial in Japan, for in Tokyo there is a group calling itself the "35 League," more familiarly known as the "anti-birthday league." The members of this group have pledged themselves to remain 35 years old no matter what the calendar may say or their acquaintances may think. Age being dependent on the individual's attitude, they have decided that so long as one wishes to think in terms of increasing years, so long will one carry the burden of those thoughts. At a meeting in Tokyo they adopted as their motto the phrase, "You are as old as you think you are."

In a small town in New York State a newspaper bore a short article, "What has mathematics to do with how old a man is? A man is as old as his state of mind. Birthdays ought to be against the law. Age should be reckoned by a mental test which investigates the condition of the memory. For youthfulness is measured by the subject's ability to forget how old he is."

As old-age compensation is an indirect rebuff to age, the motive of the "35 Leaguers" is direct. One is a reform, the other is a gesture, while both, striving for a more exact understanding of the effect of time on human life, are based on the fundamental truth that man has continuous and ever-widening fields of endeavor and felicity once he is freed from the strictures of time.

What is happening to time, then, that it should be receiving such rebuffs? Nothing but what physical scientists have been doing to it for the past two or three decades, and what philosophers have consistently done to it. It is simply being disproved.

A well-known physical scientist has described his work as that designed "to establish the authority of man over energy, time and space"—in other words, over all forms of matter or human limitation. Time, as a means of measuring activity, is unquestionably a form of limitation.

Hegel, the German philosopher, arrived at the conclusion that the Eternal alone exists; that the Eternal is perfectly good; and that the evil, supposed to be in existence, is but part of the time-element which has no real existence; that man

exists at the standpoint of the Eternal and therefore, in reality, knows only perfect good.

Sunset follows midday, midday follows dawn; spring follows winter, winter follows autumn, autumn follows summer. The seasons are chinks through which man looks at repetitive phenomena. The earth rotates around the sun and man says he is a year older. How older, or why? Man stands at the point of presentness and that point is eternity. Physically the same sun arises every morning, all that is new about the day is the added inspiration and wisdom with which man greets it. Physically the same year revolves through the cycle of the seasons; all that is mature about it is the increase in perception that man gains through it. Some day the question, "How old are you?" will have only one meaning, "How much wisdom have you?"

Events emerge from the point of presentness and this is the point at which, sooner or later, we must find ourselves to be. Reaching toward an understanding of this prompts the cultivation of eternal qualities in individual thinking; as these begin to be gained, time—the measurer, the controller—commences to loose its grasp.

Time has no part with reality, for reality is forever constant, while time is forever changing. Development and progress are forms of change, but that which begets them cannot beget decadence. The fact that we exist is as eternal as the truth that two and two make four. The fact that we will always exist is as eternal as the above-mentioned axiom. Existence is a statement of truth that cannot be modified by growth or decay.

"We grizzle every day. I see no need of it," says Emerson. It is our system of measuring sentimental tinkering—that allows the years their toll. We can stop it, for the burden is not in the years. Springtime does not age, nor autumn, nor the sun that appears each morning. The burden is in us.

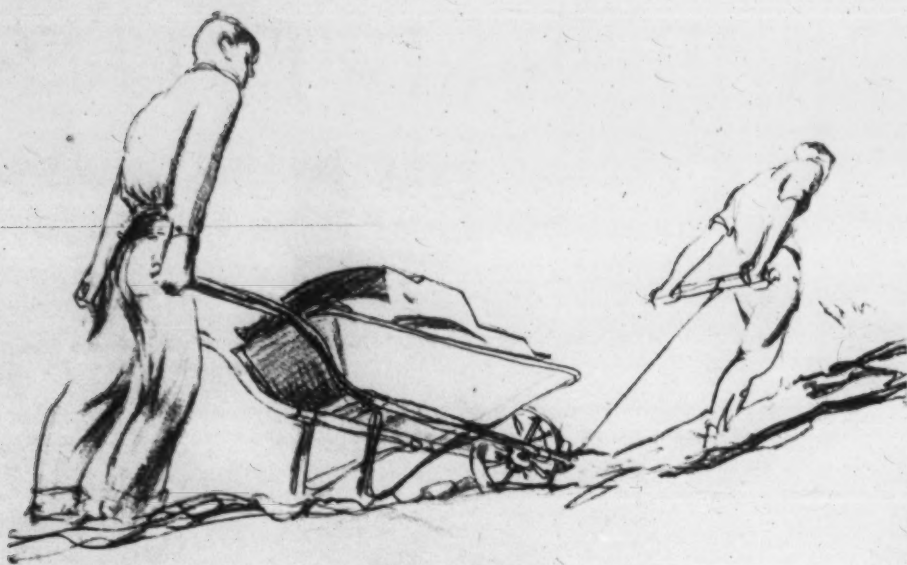
Retirement is not inactivity, but the open door to new pursuits; as a plan for the people it can succeed only as it is based on a deep understanding of service.

Security legislation should lead mankind to the realization that the only old-age insurance is that which insures against age, takes the burden of years from time, and shows that individual capacities to do good, to be useful, and to maintain happiness cannot be diminished or broken though their forms may change.

Where Boys B

The Civilian Conservation Corps Has Rescued Youth
Has Made Good Citizens of Them, While

By Rena Chri



MUD AND UPHILL

BOYS ARE BECOMING MEN in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps. They are swinging ax and shovel and brush hook, eating three brawn-building meals a day, and sleeping in the quiet of the country's forests. There are half a million of them, from the cities and towns and farms, gathered together because there were no other jobs for them and because the nation was generations behind in the conservation of its natural resources.

From a bewildered group of boys who turned to this job in the woods as the only means of earning a living for themselves and their families, these awkward and inarticulate youngsters are growing muscle and brain and giving promise of a youth movement which will add much to the power and development of America.

In their 2514 camps, scattered throughout the forests and parks and plains of the country, these young men are blazing new trails of federal conservation of both material and human resources. They themselves are resources quite as important to the future as the timber lands which they are building and conserving for future generations.

Like storm troopers, the Civilian Conservation Corps workers raise the first formidable bulwark against exploitation and destruction of those resources upon which the economic life of the nation rests. With the ax and the shovel as weapons, this corps of young men have, during the past two years and a

half, created themselves into a power of economic and moral worth—unpredictable when they were sent into forest camps in the spring of 1933, principally to relieve the stress of dire want in their homes.

Against forest fires they have learned to fight like veteran woodsmen. This enemy of the forests yearly consumes millions of dollars worth of timber, lays bare millions of acres of land, and traps scores of humans in its paths of destruction. Seasoned men of the forest could have done no better than these youths, once they learned how to swing their axes and their brush hooks and how to build fire breaks to halt onrushing flames.

Armed with spade and saw and spray, these young foresters, fresh from city streets and schoolrooms, are checking the ravages of the gypsy moth, the tree beetle, and white pine rust. They have saved millions of acres of forest lands from destruction and have given the trees a chance to grow.

Thousands of CCC men have been fighting the floods which annually race rampant through the country leaving loss of property and life behind them. They are replanting the bald watersheds which give rise to these floods and are fortifying the banks of streams, even changing their courses, to lessen the hazards of seasonal high waters.

Hillsides left naked by destructive timber cutting have filled our streams with the topsoil of thousands of square miles. These hillsides and the valleys beneath them have been left unpro-

NEW FRONTIERSMEN

About one-half million young men are members of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The program, undertaken in 1933 to provide useful employment for out-of-work youths, has been regarded as a success. The Administration now proposes to make the CCC a permanent "school of the woods" to absorb youths interested in the camp life and the training it provides. The permanent corps will number about 300,000, releasing members as private employment is offered to them.



SIESTA FOR A MOMENT



KITCHEN POLICE—C

Illustrations by Marshall Davis

tected against winds and rains, and the floods have completed the devastation. This has afforded another gigantic task for men of the CCC. To prevent erosion, they have built thousands of dams to hold back the soil on which the life of both vegetation and man depends.

Every state has become acquainted with the olive drab figure of the CCC and the conservation work the boys are doing—whether it be that of protecting and reclaiming forests, making state and national parks more attractive and accessible, or redeeming marsh lands from the sea. For the first time in history something is being done on a big scale toward conserving the wealth and beauty of the land on which we live. In two years more has been done to counteract the natural deterioration of our forests and fields than had been accomplished during the preceding 20 years.

But there is more to life in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps than fighting forest fires and checking floods and erosion. In the CCC, boys are "pick-and-shovel" men, ditch diggers, and wood choppers, for eight hours of the day. By late afternoon they are climbing into trucks that transport them to

Boys Become Men

Rescued Youths From Cities, Where They Were Adrift, and Trained Them, While Protecting the Nation's Resources

By Rena Christian



KITCHEN POLICE—CCC STYLE

ins, and the devastation. The task of preventing erosion, of dams to save the life of depends. acquainted of the CCC work the boys that of protests, making more attractive marsh the first time ing done on serving the and on which has been natural de- fields than ing the pre- in the Civil-camps than ecking floods ys are "pick-diggers, and hours of the y are climb- port them to

and from work, and are rolling back to camp, sometimes many miles over rocky wagon roads and newly made trails.

They are a grimy, sweaty, boisterous gang as they pile out of their trucks and into rough camp bath houses to scrub off mud and dirt. Shouting and singing mix well with lathery soap and slippery duckboards.

Work clothes then are discarded for khaki uniforms. The day still is young—for sports, hikes into town to meet newly acquired girl friends, or attendance at camp schools.

In sports and games boys are developing athletic skill that carries them through many hours of leisure time. Tanned young fellows, brown as Indians, pitch horseshoes, play baseball, football, basketball, tennis, and soccer. Inside, in the recreation hall, other khaki-clad boys play billiards and table tennis, or read newspapers, magazines, and books.

Taking advantage of the boys' interest in society, the camp program has been enlarged to include social activities and training in social poise and courtesy. There are classes in dancing and in manners. Boys who never gave "etiquette" a thought are making a

serious effort to learn the fundamental rules of courtesy in the CCC "charm" classes. They invite town girls to dances at the camp, and often send heavy trucks to taxi their guests to the woodland ballroom. This is the camp recreation hall which has been transformed by festoons of flowers and crepe paper.

Classes in etiquette are but a part of the extensive camp school which is preparing men for their return to private life. Like a huge folk school, built upon the interests of the students, with an attendance that is purely voluntary, the school is affording men cultural and vocational courses. The subjects range from the A B C's of reading and writing to Latin and philosophy, from cookery and carpentry to accounting and engineering.

This new life among the trees, along mountains, rivers, or lakes, holds fascination for the CCC workers. Aided by the camp school, they are recording their impressions in story, song, and picture.

More than a thousand camps have their own camp newspapers with titles such as "Southern Pine Whispers," "Flying Chips," "Smoke Rings," and "Jolly Griper." Camp poets write bal-



MASHED POTATOES

lads as lusty and rollicking as songs of covered wagon days:

I imagine wolves and panthers on the ground and in the trees,
And a prehistoric monster, that should cause your blood to freeze.

In the mess hall, as men sit on long, pine benches before tables stacked high with beans, potatoes, "corned willy," bread, and jams, a camp minstrel picks up his banjo and sings:

When I am in yon mountains high
And winter snows have bound me fast,
I'll look me back and heave a sigh
For a bonny small town lass.

In every camp boys with an eye for color and line, and a knack for photography, set up their easels or click their cameras to catch vigor and movement of camp life. They are attracted by barrack scenes of men playing cards or writing letters home; they find color and life in the kitchen where groups of boys are peeling potatoes and onions, scouring pots and pans, and mixing dough for biscuits. Some of the best pictures have been made of men gathered around the camp post office, waiting for letters and newspapers from home, or lounging on their bunks, or at work on a forest trail.

And it's a life that agrees with the

enrollees. Dull expressionless faces become tanned and alert, reflecting a new interest in life and a love of it. Pale youths are transformed into strong young men.

These men are gaining the pride and satisfaction of maturity as well as the strength of manhood. They are learning how to work and what work means—making a livelihood for themselves and their families back home.

And as they take their places in the world outside, as they settle down and grow up to be staid city fathers, they will be different because of their months in the CCC. "Conservation" will mean something to them. As young foresters they will have had a part in an attempt to realize a great ideal; they will have fought on the frontier with a new social gospel. A nation's fields and forests will have been made green for future generations. And most of all, a country's greatest asset, its young manhood, will have been conserved.

Boys must have a chance to become men, a chance to work, and to grow. Physically, mentally, and spiritually, they must develop to take their place in a government "by the people, and for the people," as a man once said, himself a rail splitter who could swing an ax and enjoy a joke.



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Among the New Books

Salute to Audubon

Singing in the Wilderness, by Donald Culross Peattie. New York: Minton, Balch-Putnam. \$2.50.

It is good when a biographer selects as subject a man or woman with whom he is in sympathy. Between Donald Culross Peattie and John James Audubon, author and subject of "Singing in the Wilderness" there is close kinship of tastes and enthusiasms, for like Audubon, Mr. Peattie is a naturalist. He says himself that the well-springs of his great sympathy for Audubon bubbled up from a love of many things Audubon stood for as a native of France, which is Mr. Peattie's adopted land, as an American of the South and the Middle West, as artist, loafer, wanderer and bird-hearted observer. It is in all

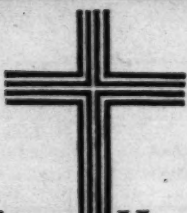


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The University of Chicago Press



Seven Pillars of Wisdom

by T. E. LAWRENCE

672 pages, 48 full-page illustrations. \$5. DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

these aspects that Audubon is portrayed, but, inevitably, most of all in the last.

The account is confined largely to Audubon's youth and period of struggle. Audubon triumphed, lionized, the sage of Morningside Heights, is only touched upon, but from journals and other writings of the naturalist and from the research of F. H. Herrick, who dug out of the masses of French vital statistics the secret of Audubon's birth, the writer has built a story of the emotions and struggles of those earlier years.

So the reader may take this book partly as biography, partly as romance, which is sometimes truer. Mr. Peattie himself says it is a salute to the man, perhaps even a salute to birds. Elsewhere he has written an encyclopedia account of Audubon, and also a debunking article about him. Now he has come "to praise him."

For that reason the tone of the book is ardent. It glows with an appreciation of Audubon's singleness of heart, his grace and gentleness, his unworldliness. It makes affectionate explanation of Audubon's vanity and of his disposition to round out a good story with invention. It paints a tender picture of Audubon's wise and loyal wife, the great-hearted Lucy Bakewell. And above all it flashes and sings with birds. Were Audubon and his lovely Lucy not in the book at all, it would still be something to enjoy. The birds and their companions—flowers, trees and water—are everywhere in it.

It is so easy in speaking of this book to dwell on the admirable way in which it is written, its depth, richness and melody, that there is danger of saying too little about its chief character. Audubon is there, however, a vital figure, a child being brought home by his father from Santo Domingo to his step-mother in Nantes, a charming young visitor to America wooing his Lucy, a neglectful store-keeper and a happy woodsman, in debt, making his marvelous drawings, painting portraits and giving lessons in fencing and dancing while Lucy teaches school, finally finding a publisher and subscribers for his work—all in a consistent interpretation.

This is a book to be enthusiastic about. W. K. R.

Breakdown, by Robert Briffault. New York: Coward McCann. \$2.

FOR THOSE WHO are not looking at all times for a complete condemnation of the Soviet experiment, there is mental stimulation in a book that sees in the new Russia an abandonment of obsolescent elements in traditional civilization. In "Breakdown," Robert Briffault, the author of "Europa," begins

with this proposition: The structure of the Milky Way and of the atom is in many respects better understood than is the nature and structure of what is called human society.

For that matter, he maintains that at no time in past history has a social organization of mankind been attempted. He argues that the Greek civilization was an improvement upon all those which had preceded it, be-

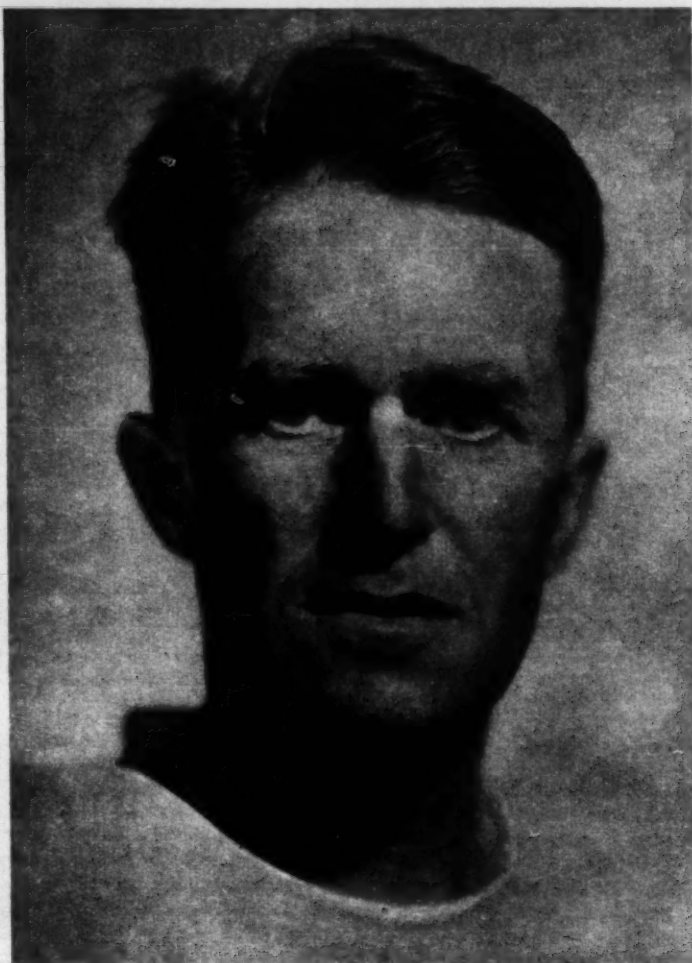
cause for the first time society was organized on a basis other than the rule of priestcraft. Apart from this release from superstition, there has been no real advance in community social ideas in traditional civilization. He asserts that the people who are a part of this civilization are still living under medievalism.

It is a disturbing argument, in the face of the customary belief that traditional civilization is progressing toward universal justice by a slow but sure process of enlightenment and altruism among the forces in financial, political, educational and religious control of the masses of people. Whether the individual can accept Mr. Briffault's thesis or not, this book should prove a testing ground of attitudes. The author is one of those thinkers who come rarely upon the scene, a nonconformist who has something constructive to put in the place of the outworn mechanisms—he calls them myths—which are the targets for his iconoclasm.

He says that society is organized not for the good of mankind, but rather for the profit of those who are in control of the inert and easily manipulated popular mentality. "The reason why the discovery has only of late been made that wars are unsatisfactory is not that a sudden concern for the good of mankind has developed, but that wars have become extremely expensive and apparently unprofitable." Idealism lies outside the sphere of practical politics, he argues, because "the transactions of organized society are conducted on business lines." Society as organized under traditional civilization cannot be made to work otherwise than it does, for it cannot be "modified or adapted so as to perform a function wholly different from that which it was designed to perform, except by abolishing it." "To expect an alleged social organization established in the interest and for the profit of holders of power to provide for the good of mankind is akin to nonsense."

Although the United States had its origin in the wholehearted protest against autocratic tyranny, it nevertheless in a large measure took over the structure of an autocratic state. From its citizens are demanded boundless loyalty and devotion, even to disposal of their lives on occasion. Unhappily the obligation is not reciprocal and, until the coming of the dole in disguise, there has been little concern for the citizen who could starve in the midst of unprecedented wealth.

Mr. Briffault maintains that traditional civilization is much more than a concrete material structure. It is a mental structure. It has been the carrier through the ages of the accumulations of wisdom and experience that have brought great richness of knowledge down to the present day. It has also brought along a cargo of outworn prejudices and customs of exploitation that have no justification in a society that subscribes to the theory of equality of opportunity. The argument of the book sums up in this proposition: "When an opinion is said to be founded upon the authority of tradition, it might as well be said that it is destitute of ground." E. C. S.



One of the Last Photographs of T. E. Lawrence, Whose "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" Was Recently Made Available to the General Public for the First Time. The Volume, Published in England by Jonathan Cape and in America by Doubleday Doran, Was Reviewed in These Columns on Sept. 4.

Etymological Thriller

Something About Words, by Ernest Weekley, M. A. London: John Murray. 5s.

PROFESSOR WEEKLEY handles his great erudition with a becoming ease. He speaks always, of course, with authority, we even suspect him of being that prodigy, The Authority; but he is neither pedantic nor patronizing, and is quite incapable of dullness. In his preface he terms his book a "linguistic miscellany," and it is made up of lectures and articles under a variety of headings, from "The Future of English" to "The Anglo-Indians." It has the obvious disadvantage of a miscellany, a lack of cumulative power; but the author keeps our attention, whether he deals with a simple matter of word teaching in schools, or with the monumental learning of the Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary.

The history of words is an intimate commentary on the history of mankind, and the biography of a single word may reveal its connection with anything from the invasion of an empire to the eccentricity of an individual. For example, according to Professor Weekley, the word "tank" is a record of Portuguese settlement in India, and of the subsequent British entry; while "bosh," which turns out, delightfully, to be a Turkish word, is the sole memorial to a "best seller" of the eighteenth century. A later specimen of the same type of fiction has given us "sheikh" for a lady-killer. It is rather more in use in America than in England, notwithstanding the case of the famous London tailor who advertised "white waistcoats for chic sheikhs."

Once a word has been coined, borrowed or otherwise introduced into the language, positively anything may happen to it. Its meaning may be altered by the most delicate nuance, or completely reversed, as in the case of "restive," which originally meant restful.

Here is a book that, in addition to being packed with knowledge, is so lively, so shot with humor and so admirably set forth in words, as to equal any "thriller" in its ability to entertain us.

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Russians in Search of the Northeast Passage

The Voyage of the Chelyuskin, by members of the expedition, translated by Alec Brown. London: Chatto & Windus. 18s. New York: Macmillan. \$3.50.

SINCE THE MIDDLE of the last century Russia has been taking a sporadic interest in the exploration of her immense arctic coast—the whole northern coast line of Asia. Under the Soviet this interest has become intensified; and the regular shipping route which Nansen and Nordenskjöld believed could be opened between the Baltic and the mouths of the Siberian rivers has been in existence for some years. Timber is now brought down from the Yenesei through the Kara Sea. An ice-breaking fleet has been gradually built up—the Krassin, which rescued Nobile's expedition, is well known by name to the outside world—and airplanes are being used for reconnaissance of the ice fields. A number of meteor-radio stations have been established. All this has been leading to one ambitious project: the mastering of a northern sea route from Mourman and Archangel to the Bering Straits and round to Vladivostok, for commercial ends. In 1932 the Sibiryakov got through to the straits in two months without wintering. The experience gained on this voyage led to the Chelyuskin expedition described in the present book.

The Bering Straits have, of course, been entered before. As long ago as 1879 Nordenskjöld got through to Vladivostok; Vilkitski went through in 1913-14 and Amundsen in 1918-20—facts which are pushed away into a footnote in this book. Their narratives, especially Vilkitski's, are excellent reading. The Chelyuskin was, however, a cargo boat of 4000 tons, especially constructed for arctic conditions, but she was not an ice breaker; and, while able to deal with flows, she was not built to force a way through heavy ice. She had women and children aboard, Comrade Professor Schmidt, the leader, being convinced that there is work suitable for women on these arctic voyages.

From the earliest days of encounter with the ice the airplanes went up to reconnoiter the lanes, but at last the Chelyuskin was locked and began drifting with the fields. At the

mercy of changing wind and currents, she was taken round in circles, sometimes almost reaching the straits and then being carried back. In the Gulf of Kolyuchin, which has brought disaster to many expeditions, the airplanes were wrecked. At one time the party were in the Bering Straits with only twenty

kilometers of ice between them and clear water, but they could not reach it and a strong northward current from the Pacific carried them out again. In February—she had left the previous summer—the pressure grew and piled up mountains of ice. The ship could not resist the enormous pressure and sank. For two

months the members of the expedition camped on the ice before they were rescued.

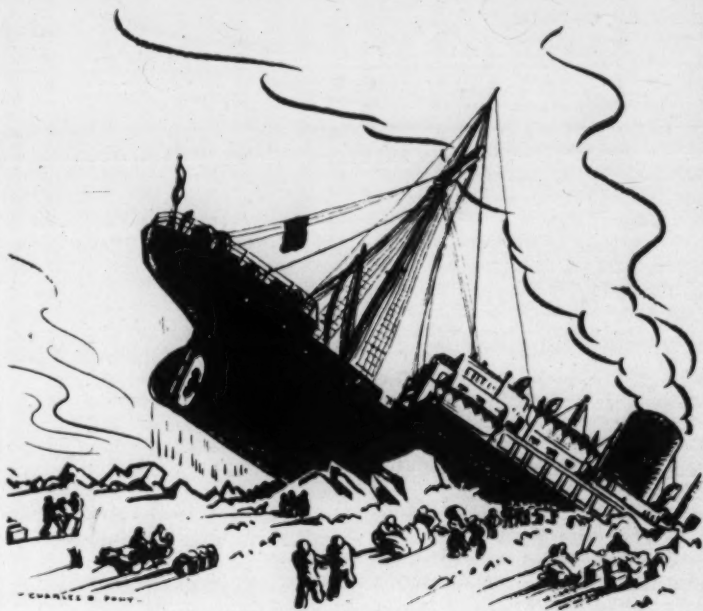
The book, which describes all this in detail, is unusual in interest and form. Each member of the expedition, from the leader to one of the stokers, writes an account of his own contribution to it. We have Airman Baboushkin on aviation, First-Class Mechanic Martisov on the coal problem, Hydrobiologist Shirshov on the creatures of the Polar Sea, Stoker Zadovov on what happened in the engine room when the crush occurred, and so on. This chorus effect is intimate and dramatic. The journalists write the worst narratives: they overwrite; the others, though they occasionally produce something like a schoolboy's parody of Dostoevsky or Tchekov, write, on the whole, good, plain statements. The grotesque passages are indeed rather endearing: "Involuntarily I sprang to the engines—what was that?" and especially such old friends as "Night. Darkness. . . ." It is the hot-rhythm, newsreel style, which gives the kind of cinematic vividness which a collective book of this kind justifies.

Not all members of the expedition belonged to the Communist Party; but the political work, meetings and debates

which went on continuously were not designed merely for proselytism. They were considered a vital part of community life and discipline. After one has grinned at the thought of this flood of Russian talk, one cannot but be impressed by the spirit of the expedition. And in the north, far away from common humanity, what better place could there be for the abstract and ideological? Comparing the milder and more restrained edition of the chorus method used, for example, by members of the English Greenland Expedition a year or two ago, one feels that the louder, more personal, almost evangelical, fervor of the Russians has enlivened the technique of this kind of narrative. They may have been a boatload of prigs, but they did a fine piece of work. It is a pleasure to smile at them and admire them at the same time.

The book contains some excellent photographs.

V. S. PRITCHETT



Jacket Design by Charles E. Pont for "The Voyage of the Chelyuskin."

Two English Novels

Dead Center, by Arthur Calder-Marshall. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.

Mountain Waters, by E. M. Ward. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d.

READING "DEAD CENTER" one cannot help wondering what would happen if we could see into the minds and motives of our friends and acquaintances as clearly as Mr. Calder-Marshall enables us to see into the thought of his characters. Not that Mr. Calder-Marshall is concerned with this possibility. His talent lies in presenting an almost photographic picture of the emotional contents of the minds of some 60 men, boys and the two or three women who comprise a public school. The discrepancies and the misunderstandings provide a dramatic element.

On the whole, Mr. Calder-

Marshall preserves a healthy objective balance. He understands that public school life is composed of a medley of identities, with one lot of people bound to enforce a set of rules and a second lot obliged to accept them. Personal idiosyncrasy in the face of the prescribed standards of conduct is the fly in the ointment—the dead center of the situation.

Psychologically, Mr. Calder-Marshall is apt; his prose conveys admirably the schoolboy mentality; but the photographic or portrait-gallery technique sacrifices plot for its own ends and by its static nature eschews the development of character, situation and story. Within these limits "Dead Center" is a brilliant and sensitive study of character.

In "Mountain Waters," Miss Ward gently pokes fun at the provincial English holidaymaking on the continent. It is in the same vein as "Alpine Rose," though less good. The melodrama does not quite belong. Miss Ward is at her best when she humorously describes the fluttering and fears of the inexperienced traveler; she is not so convincing with high spots.

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Clothes and the Woman

Feminine Attitudes in the Nineteenth Century, by C. Willett Cunningham. London: Heinemann. 12s. 6d.

THIS IS NEITHER a profound nor a thorough study of femininity in the nineteenth century, as it deals with only certain aspects chiefly relating to one class. It has, however, some entertaining pages. Dr. Cunningham, who is an authority on women's dress and fashions of the period, draws largely from this knowledge in assessing contemporary feminine points of view.

The end of the Napoleonic wars had a strong influence on women and their position. A robust attitude, the suggestions of emancipation derived from the French Revolution were superseded by a tendency to improve, not themselves, but their men. Women became "ladies." Clothes changed from "classical" lines to what Dr. Cunningham describes as Gothic angles.

The "Romantic Thirties" were followed by the "Sentimental Forties." Lofty sentiments became the vogue. Efforts at earning a living, by becoming one of

the "Governesses of England" were deplored by the ladies' magazines. The "Perfect Lady of the Fifties" was produced. To an inquiry as to the ladylike method of removing cherry stones from the mouth, she is told: "Once in they must come out, my love; but I advise the well-bred lady to avoid such dishes."

And so on by various stages to the end of the century, when emancipation was again a subject, when angles in clothes were being replaced by curves and the bachelor girl was becoming a social entity.

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Four Short Period Histories of Europe

A Modern History of Europe, 1046-1918, edited by J. Hampden Jackson. New York: Harper. \$3.75.

J. HAMPDEN JACKSON, English author of "Europe Since the War" and "The Post-War World," has edited four short period histories of Europe, here conveniently bound in one volume. The editor frankly calls the work a textbook, but it is not the sort of textbook we are used to in the United States, loaded down with bibliographies, required reading, review questions and the like. Nor is the writing in textbookese. All four authors have the gift of a rapid,

concise but surprisingly meaty style. All have succeeded in making their narrative flow, in filling their outline without clogging it. All have assumed a pretty complete ignorance of their subject on the part of their readers. The book is almost ideal for adult education work, though it will not quite fit in with the established routine of American academic study. The "general reader" (if he exists) should welcome it with a shout of joy. It is quite as good reading as Mr. Wells's "Outline," and its prejudices (or points of view, if you prefer the milder phrase) are somewhat more contemporary than those of the last of the Edwardians.

For these Englishmen are writing in a postwar world. They are not precisely disillusioned but they are determinedly unsentimental. They cannot see modern Europe as the high point of a long and still-continuing evolution of Gladstonian, or even Disraelian, parliamentary democracy. Not that they are Fascists or Communists. They feel strongly that events culminating in the Four-Years War (a handy phrase, less misleading than the term "World War") present us today with a dilemma. They have no solution to the dilemma, but they wish to present it clearly to their readers.

Mr. Oliver Welch writes sympathetically of the Middle Ages. His starting point, 1046, will be a blank for all but the memory experts. It is the year of the Synod of Sutri, which marks the

beginning of the great medieval papacy. Mr. Welch excels at the clear, brief exposition of institutions. Nowhere else will you find feudalism, the manorial system, monasticism so neatly and so untechnically described. The long economic process by which the trading—and later manufacturing—city undermined the self-sufficing agriculture of the manor and supplanted the feudal state with the dynastic nation-state is here clearly set forth.

Mr. P. C. Gordon Walker deals with the period 1494-1714. His chief theme is the rise of Protestantism, and here he is perhaps too exclusively a devotee of the Weber-Tawney theory that international Protestantism is to be explained almost wholly as the religion of the rising middle class. Lutheranism and Anglicanism he is willing to leave to landlords and dynasts. Calvinism, however, he sees as the essential form of Protestantism, and in Calvinism he emphasizes the doctrine of hard work and simple living, with the resultant residue of savings—that is, capital. That worldly success, when unaccompanied by worldly luxury, was to the Calvinist a sign of divine grace is true enough, and it is also true that the doctrines of predestination and election were a powerful means of bolstering the middle class's inferiority complex toward the nobility. The saintly merchant could look with a real sense of superiority toward the sinful (and damned) duke. But at the very least, Calvinism contained enough straightforward Christian idealism and other-worldliness to make its more sincere holders something more than successful

businessmen. Like all literal forms of Christianity, it contained its good deal of explosive egalitarianism.

Mr. H. E. Howard deals at greater length with the century 1714-1815. His theme, too, is the continued rise of the middle classes. He writes more epigrammatically than his colleagues, and his generalizations are a bit more risky. "Loutish," for instance, is not quite the word for Louis XV. Nor was the old regime quite so hard on peasantry and workingmen as he makes out. The high point of his narrative is the French Revolution, to which he gives plenty of life and color.

Mr. C. J. Pennethorne Hughes analyzes the nineteenth century in the lurid light of 1914-18. There is just a bit of the disappointed liberalism in his bitter unraveling of the entwined conflicts of nationalism, liberalism and imperialism. But he tells a complicated story very clearly indeed, and his facts are generally accepted today as facts.

The editor is to be congratulated for not attempting a bird's-eye view of all human activity, and for confining his subject to man in society. Art and architecture, literature and philosophy he rightly says "are not subjects which lend themselves to textbook treatment." At last we are spared long lists of poets and composers, with an adjectival nod to each. Here is no "sweet-voiced Keats," no "ethereal Shelley." CRANE BRINTON

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



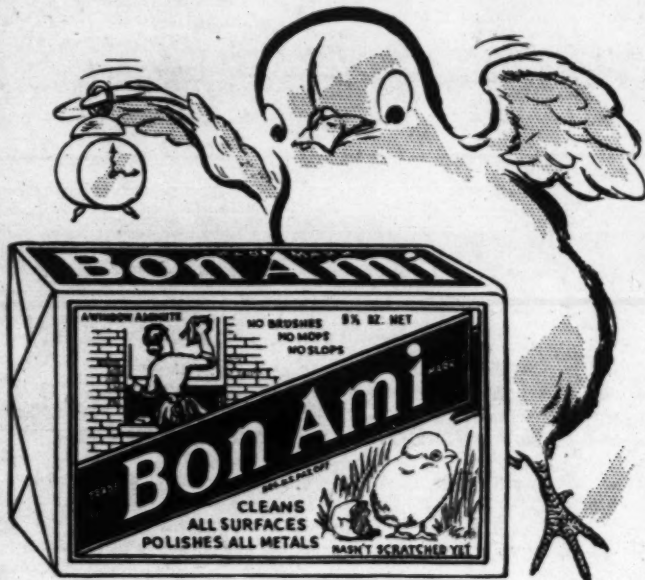
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..Stratford and the Lees

(Continued from Page 3)

country Thomas transmitted to his sons, all of whom were closely associated with Washington in his several enterprises for western exploration and settlement.

Thomas Lee, as "President of Virginia," a title that came as chairman of the Virginia Council, manifested all those personal qualities—of leadership, energy, independence, allegiance to his native soil—that prepared the way for the Revolution.

Stratford is a monument to the efforts that resulted in America's western empire, and that is the estate's first claim to the veneration of Americans. But it has, others. It is a monument, not only to American expansion, but to American independence. Other American parents have produced greater children than any of the six sons of Thomas Lee and Hannah Ludwell of Stratford, but it would be difficult to name any progenitors who have given to America so many descendants of first-rate quality. All of their six sons reached high position.

Their first son, Philip Ludwell, who became Counselor, acquired his honors as a matter of inheritance, but all his five brothers attained distinction through their own talents.

Thomas Ludwell Lee, the second son, was not only one of the best-loved Virginians of his day—"the darling of all Virginia," John Adams called him—but was a conspicuous Revolutionary patriot and one of the chief influences in lining up Virginia for the Declaration of Independence—this at a time when the colony was not unanimous for that daring pronouncement. As a member of the Virginia Committee of Public Safety, he did much to put the Dominion in a state of defense and protect it from the ravages of Lord Dunmore. Had Thomas Ludwell not passed on two years after the outbreak of the Revolution, he would have been a great figure in the early days of the republic.

To relate the services of his four younger brothers—Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, William Lee, and Arthur Lee—would be to tell a large part

of the Revolutionary story. Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot were members of the Continental Congress and signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Richard Henry was one of the most powerful forces in the early days of the struggle.

Unlike his fellow aristocrats from the James River and other sections, Richard Henry Lee was an early American patriot and advocate of independence. In the days when even Washington was firm in his loyalty to Great Britain, Richard Henry was working for separation. It was the alliance established between Richard Henry Lee and John and Samuel Adams that brought about the Declaration of Independence. These able parliamentarians started the movement in late 1775, when Congress was, by a great majority, opposed to independence and when most of the colonies had sent delegates to Philadelphia instructed to vote against it; the skill and persistence with which these men conducted their campaign is one of the most stirring episodes in American political life.

Most Americans think that America declared its independence on July 4, 1776, the date of Jefferson's declaration—but the real date was July 2, two days before the day officially recognized as the great American anniversary. It was on July 2, 1776, that Congress adopted the resolution declaring that the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent states and that all connection between them and the British crown was, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

The original manuscript of this resolution is preserved in the Library of Congress. It is in the handwriting of Richard Henry Lee. It was he who wrote it and introduced it on June 7. The seconder was John Adams. It was this vote that made America a free nation; the Declaration of Jefferson, adopted two days afterward, was intended as a justification of the act.

While the three Lees—Thomas Ludwell, Richard Henry and

Francis Lightfoot—were working for American independence at home, two other remarkable brothers, Arthur and William Lee, were working to the same end in the courts of Europe. Arthur is one of the most complex characters of the Revolutionary period. He was a man of cantankerous, difficult temperament, egotistical, haughty, tactless, vain and quarrelsome; at the same time he was extremely able, a scholar, friend of the greatest Europeans of his time, and a zealous patriot. So far, historians and biographers have emphasized his more disagreeable qualities and given slight recognition to his solid contributions to the revolutionary cause. But his work, especially in the early days of the struggle, was of vast importance.

In December, 1775, the Continental Congress made Arthur Lee secret agent of the colonies in London. Here his energies were chiefly directed to securing the aid of France in the Revolution. He formed a close association with Beaumarchais, who then had the ear of Vergennes, and through him, of the French King, Louis XVI.

Thus the rather ugly pile of

Stratford deserves a niche all its own in the American story. Its later glory as the home of Light Horse Harry, the birthplace of his son, Robert E. Lee, were only appropriate sequels to the contributions it had made in the establishing of the American nation. The place passed out of the hands of the Lees in 1828, as a result of the misdeeds of the last master, son of Light Horse Harry and half-brother of Robert E. Lee. For a century it led a rather neglected career. Fortunately Thomas Lee, its builder, had constructed it so substantially that it has not suffered seriously. It is a matter for congratulation that the building has been saved and will be preserved as a memorial, not only to Robert E. Lee, but to the family that did so much in laying the foundation for the United States.

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THE WORLD'S PREMIER PLEASURE RESORT

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION, OCTOBER 9, 1935

Page Thirteen

.. School of the Sea

(Continued from Page 4)

as he is told, promptly, courteously and without back talk, even though, as in some instances, he may believe that he is being used unjustly or unwisely. He becomes quick and alert. He learns self-reliance, self-control, self-discipline, and tolerance. He learns to know, to judge and to understand his fellow men.

To be sure, the boy himself may not realize that he is learning these valuable lessons, but they make a man of him, and

they will stand him in good stead forever. Sometimes he learns courage of a stern sort, as when Fred Burney and his companions watched their more mature shipmates and their officers participate in the rescue of many persons involved in the Morro Castle disaster last year. It made a deep impression on the boys, so deep that even now Fred can only say with a quiet dignity that "it isn't anything to talk about."

"The best part about going to sea," says Fred, who now looks back upon more than two years of experience, "is seeing other countries and learning how other people live."

Although he has been on the Bermuda-New York run, aboard the Monarch of Bermuda, and so has seen only those two places, boys aboard other ships have had wider experience. Fred recently has been back home in England on his first leave in two years. During that time his ship went to Nassau, in the Bahamas, and to Kingston, Jamaica. He regrets not having seen those two places, but next year the ship may make a cruise to Rio de Janeiro and other South American ports, as its sister ship, the Queen of Ber-

muda, did during the last summer. This, of course, gives the boys aboard a chance to see that other great continent. Boys in ships making the transatlantic run, voyaging into the Pacific, or going on world cruises have even greater opportunities to see new countries and peoples. If travel is an education in itself, as it is said to be, they should be very wise boys for their years.

Fred, like other alert lads, has observed much and has profited by his experiences. He has thought with surprising depth about what he has seen and done. New York he likes a great deal, in certain of its aspects, and wishes that his own England might share in some of those things. Curiously enough, Fred never has been to London, and so is unfamiliar with the remarkably fine underground railway system there, but he does know the New York subway and admires its speed and efficiency. Like any other lively boy, he enjoys the movies, and finds some of the New York movie palaces pretty grand by contrast with the cinema theaters of Barrow-in-Furness. Similarly, New York's skyscrapers, good telephone service and ice cream concoctions have won him.

But, despite the time he has spent at sea—or possibly because of it—Fred has his feet firmly planted on the ground. He sees the hardships, the lack of any family life or continuing friendships, and he no longer is moved in quite the same way that he once was by Masefield's poem. Although boys at home look upon him as one of the most fortunate persons, and appear to believe his life is crammed with



THE SIREN SOUND OF THE SURF

adventure, Fred knows that it is crammed with serious work and lonely moments. It is difficult to make another boy view it that way, as Fred has discovered, but because he does know what it means he says that "he would hate to see his own brothers go out." In any case, he would not advocate more than two years at sea for any boy unless he planned to make a life of it, with the definite purpose of studying for promotion.

"The danger is," Fred believes, "that the sea may get into a boy's blood if he stays at it much longer than two years. Then he will go on roaming, as some do, changing from one ship to another just so that he can see more and more countries."

It is as Masefield expressed it in the third and last stanza of "Sea Fever":

I must down to the seas again, to the vagrant gypsy life,
To the gull's way and the whale's way, where the wind's like a whetted knife;

And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover,
And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.

That doesn't seem enough for a whole life, so far as Fred Burney can see, although it is well enough for awhile. He is devoted to the officers on his ship, the Monarch of Bermuda, and he likes those he works with, but he does not expect to follow the sea indefinitely. His mother would like him to come home, his brother wants him to go into business with him, and he himself would enjoy having a home and permanent associations. Some other boys appear to feel the same way, because Fred now is one of four remaining out of the original dozen who joined the ship a little more than two years ago. The other eight have gone ashore to learn what a new school can teach them.

But all would agree, without doubt, that there is no substitute for the lessons to be learned in the School of the Sea.

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Page Fourteen

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

..D'Artagnan

(Continued from Page 5)

them to get enough flight training. "I would airplanize the world the way we motorize it," he declared. "I would like to see an air force which will make both civil and commercial aviation a leading factor in this country."

He got up and paced around the room, his hands behind his back. "Above all we must have a definite unified air policy, and then follow it. We must cease to be a laughingstock for the world. Every other country in the world has done it. Why can't we?"

He grasped his cane, picked up his hat. "I must be going. I guess I have talked too much, as usual. I'll see you in Akron when you start building the next airship out there."

As he walked away I saw that his grip on the cane handle was strong, that his movements were as lithe and quick and agile as in the days when someone who had flown with him during the war called him a "figure out of Dumas, handling a joystick instead of a rapier." And that his smile, as he turned to wave good-by, was as radiant and self-confident as it must have been in those war days when he stepped blithely out of a plane, as they relate, on a battlefield, suddenly bringing new courage to the hearts of the tired allied soldiers.

It was a mixture of impressions that I brought back with me from Washington, then—an interesting mixture.

But this one thing was certain. Whether tearing across the skies with his fighters, snorting across France in his fast Renault, jumping the hurdles in a red coat, or merely munching a sandwich and discussing air policies in a hotel suite in Washington, Billy Mitchell is bound to be a colorful figure in American history, always.



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WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION, OCTOBER 9, 1935

Over Editor's Desk

Contributors ..

COUNT CARL MOLTKE had a long and distinguished career in the Danish diplomatic service. Educated in the Naval School in Copenhagen, he served as a lieutenant in the Danish Navy from 1889 to 1895, and was attached to the French Navy for two years following. He was Danish Chargé d'Affaires in Rome from 1903 to 1908, Minister to Washington from 1908 to 1912, and to Berlin in the stormy years from 1912 to 1924. From 1924 to 1926 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs in Denmark. He was a delegate to the League of Nations Assembly in 1926, 1929 and 1930, and to the Economic Conference in 1927. He was president of the Tariff Truce Conference in 1930, a member of the League of Nations Supervisory Commission in 1929-1931, president of the Permanent Swedish-Dutch Conciliation Commission and a member of the Spanish-Swiss, Danish-Czechoslovak, German-Italian and Belgo-American Permanent Conciliation Commissions. He was the author of two books, "The Panama Canal" and "The League

of Nations and Illiteracy," and he contributed to another, "The Economic Consequences of the League." In 1907 he married Miss Cornelia Thayer of Boston. Count Moltke passed on in Copenhagen early in September.

ROSEMARY CELINE COBHAM is a new contributor to the Magazine Section. She lives in London.

BURTON J. HENDRICK is a writer of distinction, especially in the field of biography. He wrote "The Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain, 1913-1918," for which he was awarded the Pulitzer prize as the best American biography of 1922. His "Training of an American," describing Mr. Page's "earlier life and letters," received the Pulitzer prize for 1928 in the same field. He was co-author with Admiral William S. Sims of "The Victory at Sea," awarded the Pulitzer prize of \$2000 as the best book published in 1920 on the history of the United States. He has written several other books, including "The Lees of Virginia," just published.

ROBERT W. DESMOND is a member of the Magazine Section staff.

HELEN S. WATERHOUSE writes on aviation subjects. She was co-author of a debate, "Should

Women Race Planes?" in the Magazine Section for Jan. 16.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON is the Monitor's Geneva correspondent. He has written a number of articles for the Magazine Section, the last of which was "Sunshine Diplomacy," appearing June 26.

ELIZABETH YATES wrote about "Finger Painting," in the Magazine Section for Aug. 14, and contributed other articles previous to that. She is now on a visit to England.

RENA CHRISTIAN has been on the staff of the Educational Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and is now with the American Council on Education, with headquarters in Washington. MARSHALL DAVIS whose illustrations appear with Mrs. Christian's article, is a former member of the CCC. His home is on Long Island, New York. He has fought forest fires in Utah, flood waters in the bayou country along the Mississippi River, and chestnut blight in Tennessee and Kentucky. His drawings first appeared as camp contributions to Happy Days, national CCC newspaper, where they won immediate praise from CCC men. For the last year he has been staff artist to Happy Days.



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Waffles

ADD DISTINCTION
TO THE LUNCHEON
FOR THE UNEXPECTED
GUEST

You can quickly prepare a meal that is attractive to look at, delicious to eat—and a bit unusual, too—simply by using Waffles made with Rumford Baking Powder. Several simple menus, given below, show how really easy it is to serve a delightful luncheon combining waffles with a staple tinned fruit, vegetable or meat you would ordinarily have in the house.

Use your Waffle-iron oftener—you'll be surprised to find it really can be a great help in producing that attractive variety in food preparation which is such a satisfaction to the home cook. Let this recipe for PLAIN WAFFLES serve as a starter, and then note the easy



PLAIN WAFFLES

1½ cups flour
¾ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
2 eggs
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons melted butter

To the dry ingredients add the beaten yolks of the eggs and half the milk. Mix till you have a smooth batter. Add the remaining milk slowly. Stir in gradually the melted butter. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites.

If you like your waffles a little bit sweet, add a tablespoon of sugar to this recipe, mixing it in with the other dry ingredients.

Flavoring is omitted from this waffle since it is intended for use as a base upon which to build menus for quick but satisfying meals. The thorough efficiency of Rumford's divided leavening action assures light delicate waffles which lend themselves ideally to the following various suggestions.

ways in which it can be used to "dress up" a meal, add different flavor and new interest to it.

Menu 1

Using the Plain Waffle, without any sweetening, you can have waffles with creamed fish—salmon, tuna or crabmeat. Serve the creamed fish in a warm bowl, and put two or three generous spoonfuls on each waffle. Garnish with watermelon-pickle slices, or a sprig of parsley or watercress if you happen to have either in

the house. The garnish can come to table in a little bowl, and be placed by your waffle iron. The dessert could be a fruit-compote made of canned pears and canned fresh prunes, with cookies.

Menu 2

—scrambled eggs and a slice or two of crisp bacon served on top of the waffles.

Menu 3

—cheese waffles with creamed, hard-cooked eggs. The cheese waffles are made by adding half a cup of grated cheese to the waffle recipe.

Menu 4

—cream-dried beef with waffles.

Menu 5

—corn waffles with meat sauce . . . the same meat sauce you serve on spaghetti. Make the corn waffles by adding to the basic recipe, half a cup of corn scraped from the cob, or chopped canned corn.

A FREE folder containing a great variety of Waffle Recipes will be mailed to you if you will send a postcard request with your name and address to THE RUMFORD COMPANY, RUMFORD, R. I.



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